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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1873. NO. 20.

FIRST EDITION.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

Suspended Houses Reopening.

MORE BANK SUSPENSIONS.

The Aspect Still Hopeful.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The National Trust Company will resume on Monday morning. Kidder & Co. settled at thirty cents on the dollar and resumed.

The expulsion of Grinnell & Co from the Stock Exchange was caused by their refusal to answer an important question asked by the Governing Committee relative to bankruptcy proceedings.

Philadelphia.

PROPOSITION BY JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—A special dispatch from Washington says that ex-Governor Cooke, in conversation yesterday, announced that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. will soon make a proposition to their creditors for the purpose of enabling it to resume business. The members of the firm have pooled their private property and personal assets, and will put it at the command of their creditors in liquidation of their indebtedness. They propose to pay every cent they owe, both principal and interest. The details of the proposition will be made public in due time.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—This has been a day of comparative financial quiet. There was some anxiety early concerning the results of the day at the New York Stock Exchange, but this soon disappeared in the face of favorable news both from the movement of specie and in the financial field generally in New York. The bankers at the close of banking hours to-day were very much encouraged, as the walks of general business there are still many who look with solicitude to the future, but much the larger number have expressed confidence in the ability of the country to soon lift itself from the stagnation into which it has fallen. Nearly all classes, however, are growing clamorous for currency resumption in New York, in the belief that it would generally be followed by resumption throughout the country and the early restoration of confidence.

Columbus.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENDED—AN EASIER FEELING.

COLUMBUS, O., October 3.—The financial crisis is the only topic of interest here to-day. The bankers refused to agree upon any plan for mutual protection, and this news becoming public, small depositors made a general run on most all the banks, making the strain quite a hard one for all. This morning Hickley's bank suspended. The Commercial bank this morning was known to be very hard run, but up to ten and a half o'clock it paid small checks and certificates of deposit. The business of both banks has been conducted in legitimate channels, and they have the sympathy of the people.

President Sessears, of the Commercial bank, has tried to convert bonds into currency, without success, but says that the assets of his bank are worth more than twice his liabilities.

LATER.—At eleven o'clock the Commercial bank closed its doors.

There is considerable excitement on the streets, and other suspensions are announced.

Another dispatch says: The report that the Commercial bank had closed their doors at seven o'clock this morning was premature. This arose from the fact that they refused to pay large checks. This bank is still paying small checks and certificates of deposit to women and persons who really need their money for immediate use. Bartlett, Hayden & Smith are also following the same plan when they are satisfied that the parties means to use their money in business and intend to discourage a run on other banks, and are feeling hopeful. Several large manufacturing establishments that feared they would be compelled to reduce their force have been assured by a National bank that they can have all the money they need on their sixty or ninety day paper. The feeling is more easy than this morning. One of the largest dry goods houses advertise they will take thirty days, certified checks in payment for goods.

LATEST.—The feeling in financial circles is very much easier than at noon to-day. The banks all closed this morning, opened again this afternoon, and until the close of banking hours paid small checks and certificates of deposits to nearly persons. They think now they can weather the storm. The Commercial is doing the same thing. Bartlett & Hayden all day paid small checks, only refusing to allow the withdrawal of money deposited with their certificates. Any solvent banking firm is en route here with a large supply of currency they say their troubles are over. Several other banks have paid all day to small depositors. National banks are paying in full all checks presented, and several of them at the close of banking had more money on hand than when they opened this morning. Most of persons who have thus far drawn their deposits are those of small means, who know little about financial matters and are really scared. Many business men are having their confidence by depositing all money not absolutely needed in their business. Hayden's bank and the Citizens' Savings bank withdrew from the Clearing House Association this afternoon, being unwilling to agree to allow the association to issue certificates. Hayden's bank has received a shipment of sixty thousand dollars in gold and silver from New York.

Dayton, O.

DAYTON, October 3.—The financial situation is good. No suspensions and no symptoms of any. Banks have been strengthening daily and discounting only enough to meet native business demands. All checks and drafts have been and are likely to continue to be promptly honored. In the seven banks here, three National and four private, confidence and cheerfulness prevails and business proceeds as usual.

Lima, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, October 3, 1873.

The Farmers' Savings bank of this city suspended and made an assignment this evening. It has caused considerable excitement.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.—The German Security bank is not among those that have suspended, as published in dispatches to some distant points. It has promptly paid every demand.

Close of the Fair at Bucyrus—Trotting Matches.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, October 3, 1873.

The fair closed here to-day. The attendance of people were on the ground. The weather during the whole fair was all that could be desired, and the fair proved more profitable than last year. The newspaper test was won to-day by Kate Campbell, of Upper Sandusky, in three straight heats: Time 2:36, 2:39 and 2:36. Tom Hunter, an Indiana horse, entered, came of Mt. Gilead, third. The total receipts are over two thousand dollars. Yesterday at least six thousand people were on the grounds. The best of order was preserved and no accidents or fights occurred to mar the occasion.

Successful County Fair at Lagrange.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., October 3, 1873.

The Lagrange County Fair has been a decided success, the weather being very fine to-day, the last and best day. There has been a thousand people in attendance. The various departments were filled to overflowing. The display of fine fruit, farm produce and stock was especially good, showing that the design of the association to be in advance in blooded stock and good products. Nothing like the stirred about the exhibition surpasses any previous one ever held in this county. The entire entries were nearly twelve hundred, the races were quite exciting, numerous county horses being entered, showing an increase in fast stock.

The Jay County Fair—Trotting Race.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTLAND, IND., October 3, 1873.

To-day is the last of the Jay county fair. The attendance has been large, and as this is only the second year the managers congratulate themselves on their good success. The display of stock, agriculture, produce and machinery have been very good. This afternoon has been devoted to races. The trotting race was won by Capt. Mason's b. g. of Union City in two straight heats, time 2:42.

St. Joseph County Fair, Mich.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MENDON, MICH., October 3, 1873.

The St. Joseph county fair, held at Centreville, closed to-day. It was well attended. It has been a perfect success this fall, and beyond all expectations. The most remarkable feature was the ladies' silver loaf of Centreville, which made quite a display. The races were uncommonly good. The best time was made by Lancier, of Kalamazoo; time 2:40. In doing his third heat the driver fell off, but the stallion went ahead, and won the heat without a driver.

Hardin County Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KENTON, O., October 3, 1873.

There has been a very full attendance at the Hardin county fair, which closes to-day. Taking into consideration that this is but a county fair, and new to Hardin county, the display of fruits, vegetables and live stock are wonderful. The exhibition of machinery is very good. The races to-day have been very fair. Mr. White's black mare won the trotting race: time 2:48.

Prohibition Meeting at Lagrange.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, O., October 3, 1873.

John J. Ashenhust, editor of the *Ohio Valley News*, addressed a large and enthusiastic Prohibition meeting at this place this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The boiler of a hoisting engine on the Grand Junction wharf, Boston, exploded yesterday, killing one man and wounding several others.

Captain Erastus P. Cook, formerly shipmaster, but for many years a merchant of Cincinnati, died at Newport on Thursday night.

Sir Samuel Baker, the African traveler, and his wife, will visit this country during next summer.

The funeral services over the remains of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow took place yesterday in St. John's Episcopal Church, Boston, and at the close the remains were taken to Forest Hill and interred.

Several men in pursuit of two horse thieves from Maine, came upon them just over the Canada line. After a rapid exchange of shots the thieves were captured, both wounded. Two of their captors were also wounded.

The steamships Iodia, from Glasgow, and Calabria, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Indianapolis Exposition will continue until the end of next week. Fifty thousand persons were in attendance yesterday.

Grand Master Bross, of the I. O. O. F. of Illinois, has issued a call on the subordinate lodges of that State for contributions in aid of the suffering Odd Fellows in Shreveport and other Southern cities.

The steamer Deutschland has arrived at New York from Bremen.

Twenty female nurses left New Orleans for Memphis last evening.

There will be a grand Catholic pageant at Dayton to-morrow, the occasion being the dedication of Emanuel church.

The dry goods store of Wilson & Sharp, of Columbus, O., was burglarized on Thursday night to the extent of $2,000 worth of silks.

The election of the Republican candidates for Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston, S. C., is considered on the ground of gross irregularities and frauds.

Twenty-one yellow fever interments at Memphis yesterday. The Odd Fellows of that city appeal to their brethren for aid.

The tobacco crop now being secured is the best that has been raised in Virginia for years past.

The Evangelical Conference

ASSEMBLY IN NEW YORK.

Conference Opened Yesterday.

Selection of Officers.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The formal opening of the great Evangelical Conference took place this morning in Steinway Hall, previous to which, however, prayer for its success was offered in Madison Square church. Long before half-past ten o'clock, for the commencement of exercises, the audience room of Steinway Hall was crowded in every part. The Oriental delegates, wearing their turbans, were the conspicuous personages in the vast assembly, and attracted general attention.

Promptly at the appointed hour, Hon. William E. Dodge called the Convention to order and made an address, in which he expressed the hope that the delegates would be able to leave the Atlantic seaboard, and witness for themselves the grand progress made by the country, and contemplate the magnificence of its inland seas and rivers and mountains. Mr. Dodge concluded his address by giving a cordial welcome to the delegates, and inviting Divine blessings upon their deliberations.

A hymn and religious exercises followed.

A permanent organization was effected by the selection of Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey for President, and Dr. S. J. Prime for General Secretary. A long list of Vice Presidents and honorary Secretaries was also read.

After the address of the President, Rev. Mr. Prochet, of Italy, spoke of the condition of the Church of Christ in that country. He said the Pope is conscious of diminished power, and that all priests do not believe in his assumptions.

The adjourned meeting of the Alliance was held in the Young Men's Christian Association building at two P. M. The hall was well filled.

Rev. Mr. Stuart made a report of the state of religion in Holland. He said the Dutch were mainly Calvinistic Protestant people. The Catholics had many adherents, and were making strenuous efforts to advance themselves. The Church of Rome was not the greatest enemy of religion. It was the spirit of unbelief among the people. After the Napoleonic war, religious indifference spread abroad.

The President announced that any remarks made by speakers disparaging to other countries were not sanctioned by the conference, and they should not be held responsible for them.

Rev. H. Krummacher gave a picture of Protestant life in Germany, and contended that the German nation owed its existence to Christianity which still sustained it. Without this Christianity the German nation could not exist. If it tried to do so, it would soon bring itself into a decline. He spoke enthusiastically of the religious feelings of the people who were governed by an Emperor who was a fitting commander of the people, and with whom he was fully in sympathy in the present conflict with the Roman hierarchy, and he (the speaker) should say that his heart was with that government.

At this stage the President announced that a telegram had just been received from Berlin congratulating the Alliance.

Rev. Dr. Schaff gave a brief account of his visit to the Emperor of Germany, by whom he was most cordially received, and of whom he spoke in high terms.

The closing address was made by Rev. Mr. Arnett, of Brussels, at the close of which the Doxology was sung, and recess till half past three.

The evening session was held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, which was crowded to excess. Lord Alfred Churchill, of London, presided. Mr. Davis made a statement as to the introduction of Sabbath schools in Berlin by the Evangelical Conference, and the influence of the Alliance in Geneva. The meeting in Amsterdam was, he said, also followed by blessings.

The next speaker was Rev. J. S. Russell, Secretary of the British Alliance, who spoke in favor of Union and against denominationalism. He was followed by Rev. M. Weldon, of London, in a similar strain, and by the Rev. Dr. Merriman, who thought if denominationalism ceased, the result would be stagnation. The latter said we are hard upon the Pope for being infallible, and we are bitter against others for differing from us, forgetting our imperfect state. Progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion.

After the reading of a paper by the late Prof. Morie D'Aubigne, of Geneva, by Mr. Smail, the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology and a benediction by Rev. Dr. Day.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 4, 1873, A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and the Middle States southeast to northeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather, possibly followed by rain Saturday evening.

For the Gulf States, south and east winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, possibly with rain on the immediate coast. For the Lake region, winds, cloudy weather and possibly rain. For the lower Lake region, northeast to northwest winds, cloudy and southwest, occasionally increasing to brisk, with clouds and rain. For the upper lake region, northeasterly winds, increasing to thick and brisk, with backing to northwest, with clouds and rain. Cautionary signals are ordered for Toledo and Detroit.

Midnight Bulletin.

OCTOBER 4, 1873—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	68	S.	Threat'ng.
Cincinnati, O	68	S.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	59	S. W.	Lt. rain.
Galveston, Tex	79	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	66	S.	Threat'ng.
Leavenworth, Kas	57	S.	Calm.
Louisville, Ky	69	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	68	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	67	S.	Clear.
New Orleans, La	75	S. E.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	53	S.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	64	E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	64	N. E.	Threat'ng.
Vicksburg, Miss	74	S.	Clear.
La Crosse	46	N. E.	Cloudy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1873.

DISTURBED STATE OF CENTRAL ASIA.

A special dispatch says that Central Asia is in an extensively disturbed condition. Civil war is raging in Khokan against their ruler, Khudoyar Khan. The Turcomans of the deserts around Khiva are obstinately fighting the Russians. The Afghans are fighting the Persians and carrying on dangerous intrigues with every Khanate in the country. Yakoob Begs, of Kashgir, is fighting the Chinese at the extreme limit of their empire. Bokhara seems to be the point from which the whole country from Siberia to the farm and barn-yard at his tongue's end.

The Washington *Republican* has collated a table showing the votes and counties in West Virginia at the commencement of the present campaign. The total number of whites was 17,639, and the colored 3,275. Of this number 7,387 were Republicans and 13,256 Democratic. Following the table, it gives the State debt for each individual, per capita, at $37, and observes that the Governor of the State acknowledges that twenty-five millions of her available assets have been squandered. The *Republican* concludes with the question, "Will the hard-fisted planters and laborers, on whom the tax-paying burdens fall with such crushing weight, suffer themselves to be imposed upon in this manner?"

Iowa votes on the same day as Pennsylvania. A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* (Dem.) writing of the situation at present, says: "There has never been in the State so little interest in an election as the one now pending. The usual vote will not be polled by considerable, and the Republicans will hold their own in proportion to the vote cast. The opposition is far from united. The Anti-Monopolis s have put a ticket in the field, while Democrats are neither dead nor alive but kicking. In three counties in the whole State the Democrats have a clear majority. And in these counties, as there are always a persons ready to take all the offices, the "unterrified Democracy" have straightout tickets in the field, as they have in the seventy-five or eighty counties, but in all those counties where the "unterrified" are in the minority, they leave the fight with the Anti-Monopolists. There are some Democratic newspapers that are now tantalizing Liberals for their meagre admission. But the Cincinnati Democratic Convention at Baltimore nominated Greeley and Brown it closed the gaps in the Republican ranks, and so it will ever be."

OHIO NEWS.

During the progress of the play of the "Hidden Hand," at a Dayton theater, on Wednesday evening, Miss Anna Pope, one of the company, was struck in the temple by a wad from a pistol fired by W. T. Melville, who was personating the part of "Wool." Although severely hurt, Miss Pope managed to walk behind the scenes before fainting. There was great excitement in the audience, and the drama was not finished.

J. B. Conklin, Esq., of Cincinnati, has sued the *Enquirer* for $20,000 for an alleged libel. The same person has a similar suit against the *Star*.

A mouse, in Cleveland, chewed up two hundred dollars in greenbacks, and was afterward found dead in its nest, surrounded by shreds of the notes. It is supposed the coloring matter on the notes did not agree with the animal.

In the city of Akron stands an apple tree measuring at five feet from the ground, eight feet one and one-half inches in circumference. There are four branches putting out from the body six feet from the body, six feet from the surface of the ground. The largest of the four measures five feet, the second four feet three and one-half inches, the third three feet, the fourth three feet five inches; whole circumference of branches, fifteen feet eight and one-half inches; circumference of trunk eight and one-half inches; aggregate circumference, twenty-three feet ten inches. This tree has been planted about sixty years and does its part well in bearing fruit. If there be another in the State that can equal this old resident, let us hear from it.

Ironton, Canton, Chillicothe and Springfield, all face the financial music stiffly, and as a consequence business moves ahead healthfully.

A Genuine Hero.

He lives within seven miles of Towanda, Pa., and his name is Rogers F. Cox. He had five bullet holes through his left hand, not merely touching the skin and grazing the flesh, but they were shots that penetrated and literally transfixed the hand. We assert there is not a joint from the wrist to the tips of the fingers which is not stiff (anchylosed), as if forged from iron. The wrist, hand and fingers are of no further use, nay, they are a positive detriment as being in the way. There are two bullet holes through the left shoulder, both penetrating the large muscle which move the arm and form the important instrument of voluntary motion. The shoulder and arm are, therefore, powerless and useless. There is a bullet hole through the large muscle of the left leg—the calf—which transfixed the leg five or six inches above the ankle joint. It passed squarely through the limb in its largest diameter. There is a bullet hole in the breast which must have glanced off from its first direction, for we see only a superficial wound. Then there was a bullet received in the mouth, which tore the lower lip and knocked out all the teeth in the right side of the lower jaw. But one bullet that came nearest the life of this man was one which struck the left side of the neck about midway between the third and fourth bones, on the way between the windpipe and stomach tube, and came out on the side opposite its entrance, having bored a tunnel through and between these two entrances to the body without doing a fatal violence to a vital organ. These wounds so cursorily described were all received in one battle, that of Murfreesboro, in the State of Tennessee, on the 13th day of July, 1864.—*Home*.

Who can read without emotion the story of two little girls in Green Bay, Wis.? The eldest was seven years of age, the youngest only five. A drunken father left them alone in their room for six days, with only a small loaf of bread for food. When the children were found, the elder sister was nearly dead, having refused to eat of the bread so that her little sister might not suffer. We hear a great deal of heroines. Does history furnish an example equal to this?

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Department of Agriculture.

No Provision for Its Distribution.

Violation of the Steamboat Law.

Fine Remitted by the Secretary

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Currency Comparatively Plenty.

Gold Coinage in Progress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1873.

The few copies of the annual report of the Department of Agriculture ordered by the Senate have just came from the press. Congress made no provision for the publication of it for distribution amongst the people, on account of the repeal of the franking privilege. The few copies ordered by the department are for special purposes, and not for general distribution, and the knowledge of the fact will save the public the trouble of making a demand which cannot be complied with. It seems unfortunate that this rep rt cannot reach the people, as it seems to be an unusually valuable number.

Violations of the Steamboat Law.

The investigations which followed the steamboat disasters of the last two years have disclosed that in almost every instance the boats had been carrying more passengers than allowed by law. A month or two since, in the case of a San Francisco vessel, Judge Hoffman of the United States District Court for California imposed a fine of $1,100 for carrying an excess of passengers. This is believed to be the only case of the kind as yet in which the penalty for violation of the law has been decreed. The owners of the vessel, however, appealed to Washington, pleading that they had acted under a misapprehension of the law, and the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the fine to be remitted.

The Financial Situation.

There is nothing to report here in regard to the financial situation. Everything has quieted down and no traces of the late excitement are perceptible either in banking or commercial circles. Currency is again becoming comparatively plentiful, and the bankers predict that in a very short time business will resume its wonted channels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1873.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet met at noon to-day, Secretary Robeson only absent. The President expects to attend the annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Toledo, on the 15th and 16th inst.

PROGRESS OF GOLD COINAGE.

The mint in Philadelphia is coining double eagles at the rate of ten millions per month. The California mint is running at the rate of two millions per month, and the new trade dollar. Bullion to the amount of $3,000,000 has been added to the fund of the Assay office New York, to pay promptly all deposits of sovereigns.

REFUSAL BY SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Secretary Richardson has written a letter to the President of the Commercial Exchange at Charleston, S. C., refusing the request that $500,000 be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston for the purpose of buying New York exchange from the banks. The Secretary states that he has declined a similar proposition from other places.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Henry Young and Wm. Williams, colored, convicted of the murder of Frank Cahn, a Virginia drover, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November.

Horse Stealing—Meeting of Grangers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILMINGTON, OHIO, October 3, 1873.

John Stackhouse, residing five miles from this town had a valuable pacing mare stolen from his stable last night. The horse thief was tracked in the direction of Jamestown.

A meeting of a large number of delegates from the Granges of this State will be held here some time next week. S. H. Ellis, Master of the State Grange, will be present and preside. Hon. W. D. Wilson, of Iowa, will be present and the object of the meeting of importance to the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company.

There has been, and still is, much complaint in regard to the poor facilities afforded by the Company between the East and the West, a complaint which is increasing yearly with the increase of population and traffic. In consequence of this the "Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company" has been organized, which is already actively engaged in surveys preliminary surveys, ascertained that an air-line road can be constructed between New York and Cleveland, which shall be shorter, have lighter grades, better curves, and therefore economically constructed than any line now in existence.

The great barrier to roads between the East and West has been the Allegheny Mountains, which are crossed by the Tyrone and Clearfield road, at a grade of 116 feet to the mile, within a curvature of six hundred feet radius; the Philadelphia and Erie, at a grade of 118 feet; the Baltimore and Ohio, the best road, at 79 feet to the mile, with a curvature of over 17 miles, and of all these with equally severe curves, while the Pittsburgh and Erie has actually crossed the range through a depression 1,100 feet lower than any other, so that the heaviest grade is only 52.8 feet per mile, while the curvature is but 573 feet radius. The heaviest grade on the road is along White Haven creek, in Union county, and is only 60 feet per mile on a straight line. From these facts it will be seen that there will be by this route a gain of seventy miles in the passage of freight, and a saving to the company of 30 per cent. in motive power. The freedom of the road throughout its extent from curves and grades will allow the use of engines being worked at a cost below that of any other in the country.

The natural advantages of the route are not equaled by any other in existence. Loose stone for ballast and bridges are found all along the line, at the lowest rates, and water is abundant, so that the road can be built and run at a minimum of cost.

The local traffic along the route will justify the construction of the road, though it can be made to be adapted to take the lead for through traffic, as is shown by comparison with the other lines.

The through traffic will be largely increased by the New York and Erie and Lake Shore Roads is 611 miles, while the transcontinental via the Pennsylvania road each change is equal to 50 miles transportation, the distance equals 561 miles.

By the Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh route, with one transshipment, it equals 629 miles; by the Pennsylvania Railroad, 645 miles, and by the proposed line, 515 miles, or 67 miles less than by the shortest existing route.

The proposed route, it will be seen by the maps, is almost an air line from New York city to the West, and, as the gradients and curves are less than on any other route, the company will be able to transport freight at a cost far below other roads. The greater portion of the proposed route is attached to heavy curves and heavy grades, and, in this respect, has the advantage of any other route between the East and the West. It runs on, or near the water line, and is assured it is, the most practicable one in the country. The route runs on, or near the water line of the 41st parallel of north latitude, and, as seen by reference to any United States map, affords a very short and direct route. The company propose a rapid completion of their line, and from estimates of the engineers in 1876, and after that annually the fact of next year. When completed it will open to its new coal fields and a new lumber country.

The new John Wesley church in Uniontown will be dedicated to-morrow.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Newcastle (England) *Courant* writes to that journal, suggesting that there may be a property in water which has not been utilized. He says: "While standing near a steam bottle, which was being tested under water pressure, and when the load was near its maximum, a small and (except when the sun shone upon it so that the light was decomposed) imperceptible jet appeared. The writer was about to pass his finger across it, when the workman said, 'Don't do that sir: a boy had his finger cut off with one of those jets.' Might not a jet of water be used as a saw?

CRIMES.

Capture of a Murderer—The Udderzook Trial.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., October 3.—Daniel Jones, who murdered Mr. Nelson in Highland township on Monday, has been captured.

Udderzook's trial, on the charge of murdering Goss, will take place on the 27th inst.

The Condemned Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—The execution of the Modocs will be in the presence of the Klamath and other Indians for the purpose of making a whole-some impression on their minds. Whites from all parts of the country will be on the spot to witness the tragedy of Captain Jack's death. The remains of the tribe will not be surrendered to the authorities, but be transferred to Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory. The remnant amounts to one hundred and fifty-six men, women and children. Captain Hasbrouck will escort them to the fort with the Fourth Artillery.

A Washington dispatch says: The sentence of Sconk and Barncho, two of the Modoc Indians, have been commuted to imprisonment in the Alcatraas Island, San Francisco harbor, on the ground that these Indians were not chiefs, but stood in the relative position of private soldiers obeying the orders of their commander, Captain Jack.

The Ceded Lands of the Crows and Utes.

CHICAGO, October 3.—Thomas G. Cree, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, passed through here to-day, en route to Washington, having with him the treaties recently made by Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Indian Commission, with the Crows, of Montana, and the Utes, of Colorado, by which the United States is ceded about twelve millions of acres of mineral, farming and grazing lands. Mr. Cree regards the purchase from the Utes as the most important made for many years, as he states it is immensely rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and coal. The gold mines are already said to be yielding largely. Mr. Cree reports both the tribes mentioned as very friendly to the whites and inclined to adopt the habits of civilization. The Shashonees and Bannocks of Wyoming and Idaho are also reported by Mr. Cree as progressing rapidly in civilization.

Throwing at a Train—Accident to an Old Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 3, 1873.

A boy about sixteen years of age, named McDonald, threw a large stone through the window of a palace car on a passenger train while entering the city. The boy was arrested and lodged in jail in a very few minutes after. No one was hurt.

An old lady of seventy, named Mrs. Grindler, living five miles from this city, fell from a ladder, nearly ten feet, while banning for a hen's nest, and was badly injured.

Weekly Sales of Steinway's—Bulletin No. 62.

The following is the weekly sale of the celebrated Steinway Pianos, as reported by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro.:

J. F. Mansfield, Esq., New Gal lee, bought a Steinway Square Piano.

Mrs. J. Berrington, Leetsdale, bought a Steinway Upright Piano.

W. M. Green, Esq., bought a Steinway Square Grand Piano.

Union Hall Association, Johnstown, bought a Steinway Square Grand Piano.

Wm. Acheson, Esq., Monticello Furnace, bought a Steinway Square Grand Piano.

Mr. Bindschadler, Sharpsburg, bought a Steinway Square Piano, &c.

It is sheer folly to buy any Piano made by a new and untried maker upon the mere representations of the seller. The test of time is the only criterion of excellence. Hundreds of persons have been imposed upon and have regretted the purchase of an unknown piano though good looking instrument. The only way to avoid risks and prevent loss is to invest in a Steinway and no other. Go to Klebers' warerooms, 122 Wood street, and select, or have them select a Steinway Piano, and you know you are all right—No regrets or afterclaps.

The Clergy on Burdett Organs.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the superior excellencies of the Burdett Organs. I think them to be the most perfect reed organ ever constructed.

REV. J. DERMITT.

The Burdett at our parsonage gives the most complete satisfaction. REV. J. D. HERR.

The Burdett organ, most durable and easiest worked organ is our Burdett.

JOHN H. EGAN, Rector.

In comparison with the Burdett, most other organs sound like overgrown accordeons. They are the handsomest organs withal, and are sold by H. KLEBER & BRO., 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Call on H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 122 Wood street.

PROF. DELONG'S Dancing Academy opens for juveniles this afternoon, at three o'clock, with a grand matinee, to which all his former pupils are invited. This being the oldest, as well as one of the most successful academies in this city, we predict a brilliant season for Mr. DeLong. See card under head of amusements.

The Only House that Handles

Jenkins's Snow Flake,
Golden Fleece,
White River,
Jenkins's Lilly Mills,
Union Star and
Red Jacket, for Bakers

Largest Stock

Old Wheat Flours

IN THE CITY.

Full Line of

Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars

NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL.

All Orders by Mail will be filled at the lowest possible Prices.

NO CHARGES FOR DRAYAGES.

One per cent. discount on all Bills paid within 10 days from date of Invoice.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

PREPARATIONS FOR BOMBARDING VALENCIA.

MADRID, October 3.—A dispatch from Cartagena says that the insurgent frigates were not injured during the bombardment of Alicante, and no one on board was killed. They are taking in coal and making preparations at attack Valencia. The Spanish government has issued an order requiring all vessels arriving at the ports in Spain from Liverpool to undergo quarantine.

Senor Solor, Minister of Colonies, will leave Spain on the 20th inst., to visit Porto Rico and Cuba.

France.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARIS, October 3.—The city has been full of conflicting rumors to-day in regard to the political situation. The report which gained the most currency and caused the greatest excitement was one starting that the Permanent Committee of the Assembly would order that body to meet on the 13th inst., and that the government officials now absent from Versailles had been ordered to proceed there immediately, but a dispatch from official sources in Versailles pronounces it untrue.

POLITICAL LEADERS.

PARIS, October 3.—The Count de Chambord will issue a manifesto next week. M. Thiers, since his return to Paris, has received visits from a large number of Deputies of the Left. M. Leon Say, presiding officer of the Deputies of the Left Center, has issued a circular calling a meeting of the members of that party on the 23d inst., and declaring in favor of the Conservative Republic.

A REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, October 3.—The Republicans are redoubling their efforts to thwart the designs of the Monarchists. M. Thiers, Dufaure, Say and Perten hold a conference next week.

RUMOR OF A MONARCHY.

BRUSSELS, October 3.—The *Echo de Parliament* says it has private information from Paris that a monarchy will certainly be proclaimed on the proposition of a majority of the Assembly.

England.

BULLION FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, October 3.—$175,000 in bullion were shipped from Liverpool for New York yesterday, and $450,000 for Montreal.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, October 3.—Parliament has again been formally prorogued until the 16th of December.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A CHIMNEY.

LONDON, October 3.—A chimney two hundred and twenty feet high, in the village of North Fleet, fell to-day, killing five persons and maiming a dozen others.

SICKNESS AMONG TROOPS.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that sickness has broken out among the troops on the coast. Out of one detachment of 194 marines there were in the hospital.

Italy.

THE POPE WILL NOT LEAVE ROME.

ROME, October 3.—The Pope yesterday, in an address to a deputation of three hundred of the faithful, used the following words: "Confusion has entered the enemy's camp. They strive to induce me to leave Rome, but I never will."

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, has arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 3, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼@93⅜; for account 93⅜. American Securities—Illinois Central, 90; 6's of 1890, 90; 1862's, 89¾; 10-40's, 89; Erie, 41¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £120,000.

Wheat of Cal., Turpentine 31s 6d. Refined petroleum 14s 6d.

PARIS, October 3.—Rentes 57 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—Cotton heavy at 9¾@9⅞; sales 15,000 bales; American, 8,600; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet; red western spring wheat, 10s 2d@10s 5d. Corn, 30s 6d@30s 9d. Cheese 61s 6d. Cumberland middles 38s 6d. Turpentine 32s 6dds.

ANTWERP, October 3.—Refined petroleum 41 francs.

Horse Stealing—Meeting of Grangers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILMINGTON, OHIO, October 3, 1873.

John Stackhouse, residing five miles from this town had a valuable pacing mare stolen from his stable last night. The horse thief was tracked in the direction of Jamestown.

A meeting of a large number of delegates from the Granges of this State will be held here some time next week. S. H. Ellis, Master of the State Grange, will be present and preside. Hon. W. D. Wilson, of Iowa, will be present and the object of the meeting of importance to the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company.

There has been, and still is, much complaint in regard to the poor facilities afforded by the Company between the East and the West, a complaint which is increasing yearly with the increase of population and traffic. In consequence of this the "Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company" has been organized, which is already actively engaged in surveys preliminary surveys, ascertained that an air-line road can be constructed between New York and Cleveland, which shall be shorter, have lighter grades, better curves, and therefore economically constructed than any line now in existence.

The great barrier to roads between the East and West has been the Allegheny Mountains, which are crossed by the Tyrone and Clearfield road, at a grade of 116 feet to the mile, within a curvature of six hundred feet radius; the Philadelphia and Erie, at a grade of 118 feet; the Baltimore and Ohio, the best road, at 79 feet to the mile, with a curvature of over 17 miles, and of all these with equally severe curves, while the Pittsburgh and Erie has actually crossed the range through a depression 1,100 feet lower than any other, so that the heaviest grade is only 52.8 feet per mile, while the curvature is but 573 feet radius. The heaviest grade on the road is along White Haven creek, in Union county, and is only 60 feet per mile on a straight line. From these facts it will be seen that there will be by this route a gain of seventy miles in the passage of freight, and a saving to the company of 30 per cent. in motive power. The freedom of

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

THERE seems to be a growing impression in this part of the State that the *Post* has run its squad of the Democratic party into the ground beyond the hope of resurrection—for which both leader and followers deserve hearty congratulations.

THE heroic efforts of the home organ to manufacture Democratic capital out of the existing condition of commercial and financial affairs, can be compared to nothing except the plaintive labor of SISYPHUS. Pity that perpetual toil should be so utterly unavailing!

LAST year the Republican State ticket of Pennsylvania was elected by a majority of upwards of thirty-five thousand. Has the Republican party, in the State or nation, done anything to forfeit the confidence of the people since, or the Democratic party done anything to deserve it? If so, what, and when?

HERE is a little conundrum for the journal which lugubriously insists that "paper is not money, however handsomely it may be ornamented." In view of the fact that greenbacks have recently been selling at a premium of from three to five per cent. for certified checks, what is the exact degree of this "handsomely ornamented" paper's worthlessness, judged from the monetary standpoint of our contemporary?

INFORMATION from other parts of the State gives most encouraging prospects of Republican success in the approaching election. While our friends have not been particularly demonstrative during the present canvass, they have by no means been idle or apathetic, and the indications are that the results of this quiet energy will surprise even the most sanguine well-wishers of the Republican cause. Let the banner County of the State see to it that she is not deprived of her honorable laurels.

"ADVICES from Ohio say that candid Democrats admit that the attempt to run William Allen for Governor on old fashioned Democratic principles is a complete failure."—*New York Tribune.*

And the attempt of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to run their candidates on the same antediluvian platform will result in a similar overwhelming defeat. In both States the reactionary character of the Democratic declaration of principles will go far toward making the success of the Republicans more thorough, by making it more necessary.

THE editor of a Bourbon paper down in Kentucky, writing of the Modoc assassins and their doom, is terribly angered against Captain JACK because he did not fight on "until shot down in his tracks," instead of surrendering to the military forces of the government. This incensed, blood-thirsty personage was himself an officer in the rebel army, but never had any stomach for "the last ditch," holding discretion to be decidedly the best part of valor. It is astonishing how brave some men are—on paper.

THE question of the Speakership of the next House is beginning to receive considerable speculative attention. It is now stated that the report of Hon. JOHN N. KASSON, of Iowa, being a candidate in opposition to Speaker BLAINE is entirely without foundation. There does not, upon the whole, appear to be any well-organized effort in opposition to his re-election. It is, however, too early as yet to estimate the ultimate probabilities. One thing is certain—that, whoever is Speaker, the formation of the committees, in view of the unmistakable temper of the people toward the back-paysters, will be a difficult and delicate task.

THE attention of Republicans, and of honest Democrats, is specially invited to an article from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, which we republish elsewhere, exposing the unenviable share which the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer had in the promulgation of the atrocious falsehood lately concocted concerning Mr. MACKEY and his deposit of State funds in the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia. Even if Mr. HUTCHISON had ever stood any chance of being elected—which at no time since his nomination has he done—this disclosure of his complicity in so shameful a plot against an upright fellow citizen, would be wholly fatal to his prospects.

THERE is no doubt of the fact that our present consular system is faulty in many particulars, and needs to be revised. Our influence, as a nation, measurably sinks or rises as we are well or badly represented in this department, which is too commonly considered of trifling importance. It is therefore clear that great care ought to be taken in making appointments. The Secretary of State, it is reported, will recommend to Congress, at its next meeting, a plan for the reorganization of the service, in which will be included some of the best features of the English system. The subject is an important one, and deserves to receive careful consideration.

THE General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, for which such extensive preparations have been made, is now in full session in New York. We have already referred somewhat in detail to its special objects, which are, to manifest and promote the essential unity of Protestant Christendom, to organize the best methods of conflict with the various forms of unbelief and religious superstition, to assist the cause of religious liberty throughout the world, and to revitalize all forms of religious activity. The proceedings will be watched with considerable interest, not only by the church militant, but by the unevangelical classes at large. Of course the world will not stop thinking while a few wise men debate, and it is in the very nature of things that such a convention cannot count for so much among Protestants as among Catholics. The weight of its conclusions will lie altogether in their reasonableness.

WE HAVE reason to believe that a considerable number of young and intelligent Democrats, who refrained from voting at all at the last election, will this year go to the polls and cast their ballots for the candidates of the Republican party. They are completely disgusted with the inveterate and incurable old-fogyism of their own party, and have reached the sensible conclusion that it is far better to vote and act with a party that progresses and succeeds, than to go back to their old organization of reaction and decay. These men deserve credit for their courage. Men who can thus cut themselves loose from party associations and party ties, rather than that the old hunkers of the party should continue longer to drag them down into political graves, have something like a clear conception of the obligations and duties of citizenship, and will meet with most hearty welcome from their late political adversaries.

THE LAST OF THE MODOCS.

While conceding that the wretched Modocs merited the punishment they have received, fair-minded people cannot suppress some bitter feeling of regret in consideration of the responsibility of American citizens for the crime for which the Modocs have suffered. The crime of the savage was one of peculiar and exceptional atrocity. It combined all the elements which render a crime horrible and disgusting, treachery, cowardice and ingratitude. The men whom they murdered, conscious of benevolent intentions towards them, disregarded ordinary precautions against injury, and cast themselves helpless into their power, and they were led thus to act, partly at least, by signs on the part of the Indians that their kind motives in seeking an interview were understood and appreciated. On the very day of the massacre one of the assassins had breakfasted with Dr. THOMAS, and another of them had visited General CANBY's tent to ask and receive a favor. Indeed, both these gentlemen, in the plenitude of their benevolence and justice, refused to believe in the possibility of Modoc treachery, and turned a deaf ear to the warnings and remonstrances of those who feared what came to pass. There is no use in pleading savage ignorance or savage instinct as apology for the crime. The crime is precisely one of those offenses against humanity which, however lower races may feel, North American savages regard pretty much as white men do. They fully comprehend both treachery and ingratitude as traits of conduct and take account of them in judging one another's characters. In ascribing to the American red-man such measure of intelligence and moral sense FENIMORE COOPER was simply faithful to the most reliable reports of Indian society as well as to his own observation among the Oneidas.

The truth about Captain JACK and his band seems to be that they were desperate men, and that the cause of their condition might be found in the treatment they had received from their white neighbors. In despite of his many admirable qualities the man of the frontier or of the backwoods is far from perfect. Resolute, courageous, energetic when he leaves the old settlements behind him and plunges into the wilderness, he finds himself in a position not adapted to develop other qualities without which his best traits are liable to become dangerous even to men of his own race. And his sons who grow up far from the softening influences of an old society are apt to be still more one-sided than their father. For the Indian neither the original emigrant nor his son has any kindness, and if he interferes with them in any way, they soon regard him as a brute or little better, with no rights which they are bound to respect. Justice towards him on the side of the frontiersmen seems out of the question. They cannot put themselves in his place; he is to them a mere obstruction and annoyance, to be borne with while relief is impossible and then to be got rid of as circumstances may warrant. This is a brief epitome of the relations between the Modocs and their white neighbors. Several persons who have investigated the subject on the ground, have shown conclusively that the Indians were treated with the grossest and most palpable injustice by the white men, until they had been induced to exchange their lands for a reservation, and that then, in consequence of the dishonesty of a Government agent, they failed to receive the supplies promised them, so that a portion of the tribe, led by Captain JACK, were forced by starvation to return to their old haunts. It is a miserable history, and not made more agreeable reading by the executions of yesterday.

CRITICISM CRITICIZED.

One of our German contemporaries, a day or two ago, contained a lengthened article on the subject of American Travelers' Reports concerning Germany. The article might with more propriety have been entitled American ignorance of German history and manners, as the criticism was by no means confined to the illustration of travelers' mistakes, but touched upon blunders wherever they were to be found. One of the most amazing of these errors was derived from a Pittsburgh paper of recent date, which illumined its readers with the information that Father HYACINTHE and Bishop DUPANLOUP, of Orleans, are leaders of the Old Catholic movement in Germany, and that it is favored by Count BEUST as well as by Prince BISMARCK.

While we feel no disposition to enter the lists as the defender of anybody's ignorance, we confess that our German neighbor seems to us somewhat to exaggerate the prevalent obscurity of American ideas concerning the Fatherland. The great mass of every nation is unavoidably ill-informed concerning the history, manners, and customs of all distant nations. Information on these subjects acquired at school soon grows vague and at last passes away from memory. As to the well educated classes of this country, probably most of them know a good deal more about Germany in all relations than most educated Germans know about the United States, unless they happen to have visited the country or to have relatives living in it. We do not know which of our local contemporaries fell into the shocking blunder cited above, but the *Post* is the only one of them we can fancy capable of such stupidity. An obvious objection to our German contemporary's criticism is the sweeping and hazardous character of its generalizations. Its inferences are quite too hastily and inconsiderately drawn. Thus when he states that the *World's* forged interview with BISMARCK was copied by "almost all the (American) papers as credible," it states too much. Many of the leading papers never touched it, and not a few mentioned it as a transparent fiction. BISMARCK's remark on the matter lately reported was here fully verified—that "even in America people would say that though he might think in the way described by the interviewer he was not fool enough to give his thoughts utterance."

Many American travelers in Germany, no doubt, are unduly copious on the subject of the "beer-gardens," but our neighbor must admit that they are a very prominent feature of the country, and well worthy of description. The motive of those who have lately dwelt upon the topic seems to have been to recommend the institution. And a somewhat similar motive has recently led Americans in Germany to write about the position of women there. They, perhaps, wish to hold them up in their state of contented and graceful subordination as examples to their more aspiring and ambitious sisters on this side of the Atlantic. No well informed or educated American is ignorant that in "good German society" women occupy at least as "prominent and influential a position" as anywhere in Europe. Perhaps it will be less so when they begin to agitate for a recognition of those rights which their humble sisters in the fields and villages already enjoy.

Our contemporary makes quite too much of Mr. FULTON's letters. He is not a "Reverend" as the critic fancies, but a Baltimore editor who runs rapidly over Europe and does not pretend to do more than put down superficial impressions. He really sees a good deal, and if his worst mistakes are such as those pointed out by our neighbor, he is fortunate. Neither to his readers nor to the world does it matter much whether poor LUDWIG of Bavaria is 27 or 24 years old, or whether his father was called LUDWIG or MAXIMILIAN. Vastly worse blunders are committed by German travelers, and even by German editors when writing about the United States. This we could easily prove if necessary.

Before dropping the subject, we may say that until the establishment of the Empire German history and German political institutions formed the most complicated and difficult studies that any foreigner could take up. They could be compared to nothing more fitly than to bundles of countless ropes, and these often of sand. Even the mere history seemed to have neither beginning nor end, and hence the subject was avoided by foreign historians. No HUME or GIBBON ever thought of writing a history of Germany. True, GIBBON meditated a history of the House of Brunswick, but in despair left it a fragment. Even now the political fortunes of Germany seem so wholly in the hands of a few high-born men, and so independent of the people, that they awaken less interest and enlist less sympathy among foreigners than the fortunes of any other great country in Europe. BAYARD TAYLOR's History of Germany for the use of schools, now in press, may do somewhat to diffuse light on the dark subject among the American people.

THE New York *Times* states that a proposition to make all the important Postoffices in the country savings banks will be made in Congress this winter. This proposal has heretofore met with great opposition; but its friends think the thousands of depositors in savings banks who have been so greatly frightened by the troubles now passing will join in the demand upon the Government to provide absolute security against loss for its citizens who with difficulty save only a small surplus of earnings, which must be safely deposited, and easily procurable whenever necessary. The plan—which has repeatedly been advocated by the COMMERCIAL—has proved eminently successful in England, and—strange as it may seem—has actually had the effect of increasing instead of diminishing deposits in other savings institutions; the reason thereof consisting, of course, in that general development and encouragement of economic ideas and practices among the working classes, to which the governmental innovation has contributed.

An experiment is reported to have been tried before the Royal Geographical Society in England, by which the principle of the circulation of the waters of the sea was demonstrated. A trough with plate glass sides, about six feet long and a foot deep, but not more than an inch wide, was filled with water. At one end a piece of ice was wedged in between the sides to represent the polar cold, while the tropic heat was represented at the other end by a bar of metal laid across the surface of the water, the projecting end of which was heated by a spirit lamp. Red coloring matter was then put in at the warm end, so that the currents could be traced. The blue water, chilled by contact with the ice, immediately fell down to the bottom, crept slowly along and gradually rose towards the surface of the warm end, after which it gradually returned along the surface to the starting point. The red water crept first along the surface of the polar end, then fell to the bottom just as the blue had done, and formed another stratum creeping back again along the bottom and coming to the surface. Each color made a distinct circulation during the half hour in which the audience viewed the experiment.

DR. BENJAMIN LEE, Chairman of the Committee of Epidemics of the Philadelphia Medical Society, writes to the Board of Health that a probable cause of typhoid fever and allied diseases in our city, is the contamination of milk. "The remedy," says Dr. Lee, "would seem to be to insist on having the floors and sides (to a sufficient height) of our milk carts lined with tin or zinc, and a thorough cleaning of them after each trip." In connection with this suggestion, it may be well for medical men to consider the probable effect of zinc as a lining for milk and butter cans. A pound of butter placed in a safe lined with zinc will, in two hours, be so thoroughly impregnated with the metal that it can be perceptibly tasted. A recent theory is that zinc, thus introduced so widely into our food, is one of the principal causes of paralysis, a disease which seems, of late years, to be so rapidly increasing. In the homeopathic school zinc is used as a remedy for paralysis, upon the principle of *similia similibus curantur*. As thousands of safes and refrigerators in private dwellings are lined with this metal, further inquiry into the subject might probably be made by the doctors.

THE cultivation of flax is greatly on the increase in the Northwest. About 4,000 acres were this season sown in Marshall county, Iowa. In Watonwan county, Minn., where last year 1,000 acres were sown, the acreage has been enlarged to 6,000. Flax is also raised in Nicollet county, Minn., farmers generally receiving about twelve dollars per ton and realizing a fair profit. It does well upon the highlands overlooking the Clackamas river, Oregon. Very few lint mills are to be found in these new flax-growing regions, where the crop is gown mostly for seed. The lint is therefore only a waste product. It would be well if some manufacturing enterprise should be aroused and a new margin of profit secured to the farmer by utilizing this material. In Washington county, Neb., flax culture is also increasing rapidly. The results last year were very satisfactory.

Calculating observers of the financial situation estimate that the incoming tide of bullion from Europe ought to bring to our shores at least forty millions of dollars.

R. W. MACKEY VINDICATED.

Hutchinson's Indorsement—The "Posts" Lying Correspondent—"This Man is Reliable and Trustworthy, and His Letter had Best be Published."

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph, October 2.)

In the very agony of the late panic, at a moment when every decent man in the country dropped all other affairs to do his part in calming the public alarm, Francis M. Hutchinson, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, lent himself to the task of attempting to ruin the business reputation of his rival, Hon. Robert W. Mackey; and he adopted a plan as wicked as it was base to effect this dishonorable purpose. If there were no other reason for Hutchinson's ignominious defeat on the second Tuesday of October, this outrage on decency, this dishonorable and criminal trick, would afford ample cause for the voters of our good old Commonwealth to refuse to exalt him to any office in their gift, high or low.

Just at the moment when the city of Pittsburgh was in the greatest danger from the exciting and disheartening news hourly reaching her citizens from the east, this petty and unmanly Hutchinson received a letter from Harrisburg, signed "Vindex," asserting that "the State Treasury has lost between four and five hundred thousand dollars by the failure of the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia." The lie was told with all the circumstantial detail of a practiced libeler. The author of this falsehood is a man of no character, and a well known and utterly repudiated politician, whose chief business has for years been the betrayal of every party to which he has attached himself. Hutchinson knew this man and his utter unworthiness thoroughly. He knew that anything he might say or write, required confirmation before it became worthy of belief, or even notice. And yet, with this complete knowledge of his correspondent's unreliability, Hutchinson adopted the lie as his own, by writing on the margin of the letter, "this man is reliable and trustworthy; his letter had best be published," and sent it to the local organ of the Democracy in Pittsburgh, the *Post*. That paper published the slander, and has not yet had the manliness to fully retract it, although the facts, from official sources, have been furnished its editor by Mr. Mackey.

The true state of the case is as follows: The Union Banking company of Philadelphia had the sum of $56,712.36 on deposit during September last, and this fact was certified to the Auditor General by the State Treasurer in strict pursuance of law. This sum was reduced during the month by drafts until only $11,758.56 remained when the bank was forced to close, and this sum was fully and completely secured to the Treasury through the active and unceasing efforts of the State Treasurer, who was in Philadelphia attending to the interests of the State during that terrible and unforeseen financial crisis.

Of the author of the letter it is now unnecessary to speak further. Hutchinson deserves a thorough punishment for his unmanly attempt to stab the business reputation, and blast the credit of an opponent (celebrated for his fairness and amiability to political foes, not less than conspicuous for his ability and devotion as a public officer), which we expect to see him receive at the hands of the voters of Pennsylvania very shortly. And the Pittsburgh *Post* will cover itself with inexpressible obloquy and shame if it attempts to postpone, garble or evade the full retraction, it has bound itself to make, so that the denial can reach those whose votes the slander was intended to secure.

We write this to thwart the design of the *Post*, and to enable our exchanges to lay the whole truth before their readers, that they may not be misled by the basest and most outrageous electioneering trick and crime of which we have had any experience.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

All interest in the Modocs is now suspended.

Don't call that extra session of Congress. It would be nothing extra if it were called.

About this time, gather moss, ferns and partridge berries for parlor ornaments, and get the sanitary benefits of rambles in the autumnal woods.

It is amusing to hear the conversation of men who probably have never had over one hundred dollars at one time in any bank now a-days. They have complete systems which would obviate all the present financial difficulties. They cast blame here and there with utter recklessness.

The story of the shipment of one hundred tons of wrought iron from New York to Liverpool, to be sold at a profit for a less price than the corresponding quality of English make, turns out to be a pure myth.

One of the decisions of the Anglo-American puts $15,000 into the pocket of a young Englishman who was imprisoned at Washington for having, at the time of the Alabama's escape from a British port, made a bet of $1,000 that she would sink the Kearsarge.

There is a charming quarrel going on between *Wilkes' Spirit* and the *Turf, Field and Farm*. They are trying to settle the question as to which is "The American Gentleman's Newspaper." From the manner in which the dispute is conducted, we should say, neither.

A New Jersey paper discovers that the *Herald's* intellectual department has produced an intelligent editorial. It causes considerable comment.

"There comes a time in the weary year
A month of leisure and healthful rest;
When the ripe leaves fall, and the air is clear;
October, the brown, the crisp, the blest."

One Hundred Thousand tons will probably be added to the tonnage of the country in wooden vessels, this year, in addition to heavy increase in iron and composite vessels. All the New England ship yards are crowded with business.

The retail grocers of Chicago have formed an alliance to protect themselves against irresponsible customers or dead beats, as they are properly named. They will keep lists for common consultation of all delinquent customers, and propose to admit marketmen to membership only on recommendation.

A Boston paper talks about "the backbone of the patio." It is popularly supposed that want of "backbone" is usually an accompaniment of a "panic."

A French correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the 17th of last month, enumerates no less than thirty seven distinct pilgrimages which were to start between that date and the 24th of the same month. He calculates that at least three millions of pilgrims were on the march at the time his letter was drawn up.

An Eastern exchange says "the Evangelical Alliance embraces in its membership all sorts of Christians, except Roman Catholics, Jews," and others which it names. The Hebrews will hardly thank it for including them in the list of Christians.

The late railroad crash will probably do more toward the solution of the problem of cheap freights than all the eloquence of the orators of the Granges.

There appears to be very little encouragement to women in the pursuits heretofore sacred to the other sex. One Nancy Hill, of Texas, recently set up as a horse-thief, and was hanged directly by an unsympathising, ungallant mob.

The Philadelphia *Press* asserts that "Home, Sweet Home" has "thrilled a thousand hearts that never knew its author." Statistical authorities differ widely as to the exact figures, but we shouldn't wonder if the *Press* had come within one or two hundred millions of the mark.

A discovery of considerable economic value has just been made in Newfoundland, in the shape of a bone-stone, which, in texture and quality, rivals the far-famed oil stone of Turkey for sharpening the finer edged tools, and is of unlimited extent.

An English statist calculates that people in that country who ten years ago spent £200 a year must now spend £230 in order to live in the same way. In the same way our artisans' weekly expenditure has risen from 28 shillings and 5 pence to 33 shillings and 6 pence.

The Workingmen's Congress in session at Geneva came to no satisfactory conclusion as to the precise definition of the word "work." Most Americans could have furnished them with a few useful hints on that subject.

Forty years ago there were in the United States but 23 miles of railway; now there are 58,000; in the world 115,000. If all the railroad travelling done in the United States in one year was by one person, the actual distance accomplished would carry that person a journey equal to 26 times the space between the earth and the sun.

It has been decided by the Fourth District Court at San Francisco, that stock certificates are not negotiable instruments. An innocent holder for value received of a stolen certificate was therefore adjudged to have gained no title.

The Italian citizens of Philadelphia have formed a society to secure a colossal statue of "Christopher Columbus," to be placed in Fairmount Park, July 4, 1876. It is to be designed and executed by Italian artists, to be composed of the purest Carrara marble, and to be the gift of Italy to America.

Four cotton factories in Fayetteville, N. C., the local paper says, divide twenty per cent. or more. The attention of the Southern people has been lately strongly fixed upon the profits of cotton manufacturing. The Charleston *News and Courier* calls it "the new song of the South."

PERSONAL.

One by one the central figures of the war for the preservation of the Union are departing. Lincoln, Stanton, Chase and Seward at the head of statesmen; Meade and Thomas of the army; Farragut and Admiral Winslow of the navy have passed beyond the reach of malice but not beyond the affections of their countrymen.

A San Francisco paper says a bargain was some time ago made by an embalmer of that city, named Sherwood, with Captain Jack, whereby the latter, for a certain sum of money, conveyed all right, title, and interest in his body, after execution, to the former, who, in turn, proposes to exhibit it as a mummy throughout the land. But notwithstanding the money has been paid, and Sherwood holds Captain Jack's receipt for it, yet the Commander at Klamath very properly questions the prisoner's right to dispose of his own remains, no matter how self possessed he may be while living, and now the enterprising Sherwood proposes to have the matter decided by the War Department.

Charles W. Lovett, who has filled the office of Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the last fifty years, has just retired into private life. His term of service was extended through the administrations of Governor Eustis, Lincoln, Davis, Everett, Morton, Briggs, Boutwell, Clifford, Washburn, Gardner, Banks, Andrew, Bullock, Claflin and Washburn. Truly a notable record for a faithful public officer.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of September 30th says: "The fortune inherited by the two Georgia ladies, of which the press everywhere has made a note, seems destined to lead to some further interesting discoveries. Major Emmet Seibels, of this city, has received a letter announcing the fact that he, too, has a finger in that rich pie to the tune of two or three millions. There seems to be a very general opinion among those who know most of the circumstances that there is a first-rate chance for Major Siebels to make a very handsome "raise."

The New York *Graphic* thus welcomes Nast's return to *Harper's Weekly*: "He has made the illustrated paper a power in American life by the clear and telling way in which he has set forth a thought or condensed an argument into a cartoon that could be taken in at a glance. He has made such papers as our own possible by educating a taste and creating a demand for a type of journalism which gives the news in pictures as well as in print, and makes art the exponent of sentiments and ideas. This was his doing, and the whole world we are glad to honor him and to welcome his return to the place no other can fill."

The new President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is Prof. A. Williamson. Dr. Joule declining on account of ill health. Prof. Williamson is a chemist.

Don Carlos, of Spain, being a handsome fellow, has hit upon an excellent plan for securing popularity by circulating his likeness printed on postage stamps. Thus both mails and females will be transported.

The London *Court Journal* says that Miss Jerome, one of the prettiest young ladies that ever hailed from New York, is about to marry Lord R. Churchill, the third son of the Duke of Marlborough.

A MILWAUKEE paper recently published a lengthy code of "Rules to govern people who are drowning." This a contemporary thinks a very good idea, and should be followed by several similar codes, such as "Directions for ladies and gentlemen blown up in a steamboat," "Guide for the victim of a railroad collision;" "System to be pursued by servants who fall from their balconies;" "The whole duty of man after a nitro-glycerine explosion;" "Regulations to be followed by all persons struck by lightning," and "Proper deportment during a rapid descent from a sixth-story window."

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of 20 Laws, for payment at this office.

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JOHN H. DUFF, THOS. FARR, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Poliemus, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

The Keystone
STEAM PUMP.

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO IT:

We have in use at our Lucy Furnace and Union Iron Mills three of your Keystone Steam Pumps. These Pumps have given us great satisfaction, and when we have occasion to require any additional ones we will take pleasure in ordering of you.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
Proprietors Lucy Furnace and Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Your Steam Pumps, which have been almost constantly in use at our Works for eleven months, are in our judgment superior to any Pump we have ever used.

Stewart, Matthews & Pennington,
Point Breeze Oil Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Keystone Steam Pump now in use at our Mills has always proved to our entire satisfaction. We consider it a good Pump.

Park, Bro. & Co.,
Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In our experience of Nine Years with Steam Pumps, (having used nearly all that different makes), the Keystone is the only one that ever gave us perfect satisfaction.

Wormser, Myers & Co.,
Petrolite Oil Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For a number of years past we have had in use at our Distillery, at Freeport, Pa., one of your "Keystone Steam Pumps," which we are pleased to state has given the most qualified satisfaction, answering our purpose much better than several eastern makes we have had in use.

A. Guckenheimer & Bro.,
Freeport, Pa., Distillers.

Your Keystone Steam Pump is the only Pump to which I have any confidence.

A. D. Miller,
Hutchison Oil Refinery.

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In addition to their Large Stock of
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STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,
Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of
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Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale, a complete
Stock of SCRUB, BLACKING and STOVE
BRUSHES,
Of all sizes, to which the attention of the Trade is invited.
2:7th

New Wall Papers,
FOR FALL TRADE.
FRENCH PANEL DECORATIONS AND PLAIN TINTS, for Parlors.
HANDSOME GILT and FRESCO PANELS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.
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Of the Newest Designs in the Market,
AT
No. 107 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Jos. R. Hughes.
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Steam Heating.
We are prepared to Contract for
HEATING
Public or Private Buildings with our simple but
Unrivaled Apparatus
Adapted to high or low steam.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
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Refer to the following buildings heated by us in this vicinity: Court House, Opera House, Library Hall, Amer. Iron Works, Jean Tessier, Trinity Church, Semple's Dry Goods House, Arbuthnot & Shaggon's, Liberty street, Solomon's Shoe Warehouse and Factory, Hunns & Hacke's Dry Goods House, City High School.
TTH8

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

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NEW FALL STYLES
IN
DRY GOODS!
Beautiful Shawls,
Choice New Dress Goods,
Elegant Black Silks,
Full Line Mourning Goods,
Best Suitings and Sackings for Ladies.
New Styles in Cassimeres,
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All Colors, Qualities and Kinds of Flannels,
All Wool Country Blankets.
Every Department contains Choice New Attractions.
A. D. McKEE,
No 59 Market Street.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Autumn, 1873.
McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.

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FINEST FASHIONABLE FABRICS FOR 1873
GENTLEMEN AND MASTERS:
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
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Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally that they have NO BRANCH OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson may be consulted daily, either personally or by letter, at their ONLY OFFICE,
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Just Published—Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the GRAND INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, Philadelphia, to which is added a Special Essay on Marriage, illustrated with many cases from actual practice. Sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address
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A full Stock of Choice Goods.
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In great variety. Departments newly supplied. Every thing very cheap.
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VESTS, in High and Low Neck.
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MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
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Extended lines in each of the above now in, and Now Goods arriving Daily.
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 3, 1873.

The condition of local monetary affairs has undergone but little change during the day. The situation has improved greatly in this respect. Public confidence is rapidly returning to the condition which will bring out balances on funds and put a stop to unnecessary calls on the banks for deposits. We feel confident, from the statements of the banks, that any further drain of currency to the country will further drain of currency to the country will not be felt, and that if there is any change of moment in this respect it will be for the better.

The point of greatest interest now is to furnish the manufacturers of this city with funds to make up their pay rolls. A meeting of prominent business men was held to-day to devise ways and means to meet this want, and, after considerable discussion, the proposition to follow the example of the Pennsylvania Railroad and reduce the hours of labor was rejected and in its stead a resolution was adopted to continue the present force of men at work for full time, but to pay not to exceed one-half the amount due employees on each pay day on and after the present date until the currency assumes its normal condition.

This measure will work a relief which will be welcomed by the banks, and as there is no doubt of the suspended portion of the pay rolls being met in a few weeks, the result will find the workmen better off by a saving of one-half their wages, which would otherwise have been spent.

One of the speakers at the meeting remarked very truly that much of the want of money is on account of the delinquency of the Western banks, stating that a note of his from here had been recently paid in St. Louis, yet the bank was unable to send on the money. We hear this evening of a similar transaction, in which a New Orleans National bank advises the payment of a note, and says: "We will remit the proceeds as soon as we can."

From New York it is reported that the money market is easier and rates lower, and instead of "money not quotable" we note the rates are down to 7 per cent. and a concession. As confidence returns the hoarding of legal tenders eases up although those who make a profit in dealing in bank notes will resist the disappearance of a premium on them as long as possible. A careful canvass of the New York banks yesterday resulted in the report that the receipts of currency were fully double the amount of the shipments.

The statement of the public debt, as given on the first of this month, shows a reduction during the month of September of $1,991,407, which makes the total reduction since March 1, 1869, $356,009,361. The amount of coin in the possession of the Treasury is given at $89,246,757, while on September 1 the sum was $87,100,846. The gold certificates outstanding against this coin amounted a month ago to $33,935,400, and is now reported at $41,493,000. It is very satisfactory to know that the legal-tender circulation stands at $346,000,000, and that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, no part of the $44,000,000 so-called "legal-tender reserve" has yet been issued. The changes in the bonded debt, and, indeed, in the statement generally, are only susceptible of explanation with a full knowledge of how the account with the "syndicate" stands, and this knowledge is not yet accessible to the public.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnishes the following figures of the earnings of the road for the month of August and for the eight months of the year, compared with the earnings in the same time last year: Earnings in August, 1873, $1,996,133 15; same month last year, $1,892,100 45; increase, $134,032 70. Earnings from January 1, 1873, to September 1, 1873, $16,152,705 02; same period last year, $14,148,624 92; increase, $2,104,080 70. The same ratio of increase for the remainder of the year will show an increase for 1873 over that of 1872 of more than three millions of dollars. The loans recently so satisfactorily negotiated by the company in England is sufficient to liquidate all the company's current liabilities, leaving entire the large and steadily increasing net revenues to the payment of interest and the usual semi-annual 5 per cent. dividends, which, at present, there is no reason to doubt will be continued.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, furnish the following report of the Philadelphia stock market:

Penna. Central	49⅝	Lehigh Valley	57¼
Reading	92	Phila and Erie	17
United Cos., N. J.	116	Pittsburgh 8s	71¾
Oil Creek	18½	Central Trans	40

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—The general tone of the market to-day was that of quietness, purchases being made only for immediate wants. Our dealers are looking forward anxiously for the result of financial matters to-morrow, as they anticipate that all employees will not receive their full salary. This will only occur in the event of employers being unable to obtain sufficient amount of currency to meet their wants. We do not believe that the wide-awake business men of this city will have any difficulty in obtaining the necessary currency, but, on the contrary, if anything of the kind should occur, it will be done by the slow and close-fisted firms, who are always on the alert to seize upon any such financial panics as an excuse to get rid of paying their just debts promptly. Many houses, desirous of doing a large business, have been compelled to discharge quite a number of their hands, and the latter will be compelled to live economically until they can resume work to-morrow, and the same will naturally be done with those in the grocery line, as not many banks are not immediately relieved by a better supply of currency.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours.

Apples, bbls	778	Cheese, boxes	705
Bacon, pieces	999	Flour, bbls	780
Butter, packages	18	Potatoes, bush	150

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—Trade at all the leading breweries continues very fair, and we can quote at the following figures: X, $9; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11 ☞ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kinderkins of 25 gals, $24; qrs, $13; pints, 45 gals, $26; 22½ gals, $13; hhds, 65 gals, $32; 50 gals, $26; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Younger's stouts, $3 75; Usawell's Edinburgh and Burton ale, $2.

ASHES—There is no material improvement to note in prices. We quote Arsenic, 6@8c; refined soda, 5@5½c; common do, 4@5 pots, 9@9½c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 45c; nitrate soda, 4½@4¾c.

BEANS—Are coming in more freely, both medium and navy. The demand continues fair, and we can quote navy at $2 75@3 00 ☞ bushel, and medium at $2 50@3 00 ☞ bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—During the past week there has been a better inquiry, and the supply continues equal to the demand. While many other articles have advanced in price, our popular baking powders remain unchanged as follows: ¼ ☞ cans, $1 60 ☞ doz; ½ ☞ cans $2; 1 ☞ cans $3 50; 5 ☞ cans $26; 10 ☞ wooden boxes, 400 ☞ lb.

BREESWAX—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 30@32c ☞ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There was a little better feeling to-day, and some of the leading packers are doing a very large business for the season of the year. The Board will meet to-morrow afternoon, when from present indications we do not think there will be any change in prices. We quote: Hams, extra sugar cured, 9¾c ☞ lb; medium sugar cured, 9¼c; large sugar cured, 9c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 9@9½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9@9½c; sweet pickled hams, sugar cured, 9c ☞ doz, $7 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½@6¾c; rib sides, 10¼c; short rib do, 11c; clear do, 11¾c; mess pork, $9 50@10. Lard, prime kettle rendered, 9¾c ☞ lb; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9¼c; refined for summer use, in kegs, 10c; prime lard, for summer use, in tubs, 11c; refined in 3 ☞ lb caddies, 12½c; refined in 5 ☞ lb caddies, 12¾c; refined in 8 ☞ lb pails, 13½c; refined, in 4 ☞ lb pails, 14c. The receipts since our last report were but 50 tierces bacon.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 5 ☞, $3 50 ☞ doz; No. 4, $3 25 ☞ doz; No. 3, $3 ☞ doz; No. 2, $2 50 ☞ doz; No. 1, $2 ☞ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $2 50 ☞ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $3 ☞ doz.

BUTTER—The supply of roll butter is diminishing somewhat and but few dealers can exhibit much of a stock. The demand is principally for strictly choice better grades of packed butter and prices continue to be well maintained. We can quote choice roll at 27@28c ☞ lb, although we think of single lots would sell at 30c ☞ lb; packed 24@26c ☞ lb, and medium 18@22c ☞ lb.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderate trade in broom corn: Green, 7½c; green hurl, 8@8½c; red tip, 4@6c.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ☞ gal, refined from straw.

CEMENT—The following are the ruling quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $2 25@2 50; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Bloomington, $2 50; white coal, $2 50; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CHEESE—The receipts have been quite liberal during the past twenty-four hours, in fact they have doubled that of the previous days, but the demand continues very good and sales liberal. Dealers have been compelled to ask an advance for round and jobbing lots. We quote prime New York Goshen 13c ☞ lb; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 12½c for July make, and 12¾@14c for August make. In a jobbing way 14@14½c. Other grades of this market are nearly dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17@18c ☞ lb each.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8½c for prime. Dark lard, 6½@7c ☞ lb.

EGGS—There has not been so great a demand for fresh eggs as during the early part of the week. Then they were held firm at 24@25c, but to-day dealers were disposed to take 24c and if a cash customer is promised for a large lot we might sell them.

FEATHERS—The supply in first hands is not very large, and prices are to a great extent governed by business standing of buyers. We quote prime quality. We quote at 78@81 00 ☞ lb.

FISH—Mackerel remains nominally unchanged, and while not a very heavy trade is done, prices are firm at the following quotations: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $23 @ 00@; extra No 1 mess mackerel, $21 @ bbl; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $19@20; No 2 mackerel, $17@18; split Labrador new herring, $8 50; white fish, $7 25@7 50 ☞ bbl; white fish, in trout, $5 50 ☞ bbl; medium codfish, $4 50 ☞ 100 lbs; medium Grand Bank codfish, $6 00 ☞ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—The receipts have fallen off slightly, and the demand not so great as it was a couple of weeks ago. The prices are irregular, and in the buyers favor currency, he can expect concessions to be made, if not, why he will have to pay the ruling figures as follows: Family, ranges from $5 25@5 50 ☞ bbl; Minnesota, from old wheats, $7 50@8 00 per bbl; Wisconsin, $7 00@8 00 per bbl; rye flours, $5 50.

GRAIN—Quietness still prevails and but little is being done in bulk except by car two loads or so. A fair trade continues in a small way from store, for which the usual advance is obtained. Like the dealers in other branches of trade there is but little disposition to either buy or sell for reason of the tightness of the money market. Oats were held firm at 37@38c; shelled corn 62@66c; ear corn 63@65c; medium to choice red wheat $1 50@1 55; barley firm and unchanged at $ 00@ 00; rye 75@80c to the collection and quality; rye 85@86c.

The following transactions were reported, to-day:
2 cars spring barley to elevator.....$1 35
2 cars white oats, in sacks.....48
1 car white oats, in elevator.....64
3 cars ear corn.....63

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	1,300	Wheat, sacks	714
Oats, sacks	1,040	Corn, sacks	510
Rye, sacks	293		

GROCERS' MARKET—But a moderate business can be reported as having transpired so far this week. We do not look for any change in prices before next week, if then, and our quotations can be relied upon.

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 12¼c; powdered, 12¼c; granulated, 12¼c; A, 11½c; B, 11¼c; extra C, 11¼c; Frank'in extra C, 10¾c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¾c; clear grades 7¾@8¾c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 30¾c ☞ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 31c ☞ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 37c ☞ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 40@81 10 ☞ lb; gunpowder, 40@81 25 ☞ lb; imperial, 50c@1 00 ☞ lb; Japan, 75c@90c ☞ lb; Oolong, 25@90c ☞ lb; Souchongs, 25@45c ☞ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 56c; Centennial, 60c; Venetian, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 9¼@9¾c; Carolina, 10c.

Yeast Cakes—Nos. 3 and 4, 6c ☞ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾c ☞ lb.

HONEY—There is a better improvement in receipts, and the lots on sale vary from 25 to 35c ☞ lb, as to quality.

HAY—Some of our leading dealers are storing their hay in preference to selling it at the present extreme low figures. The market is very dull and the demand quite light. We can quote it at from $20 to $25 ☞ ton, as to quality and locality.

HOMINY—There is a better supply on hand, and dealers are holding it at $5 00 ☞ bbl.

MINCE MEAT—The several leading brands of mince meat are in the market, and we can quote them at 11¾@12c ☞ lb.

MILL FEED—There is very little doing at present. Dealers say that middlings are scarce, while bran is in ample supply to meet all demands. We can quote middlings at $20 00@21 00 ☞ ton; from store ☞ 25al 50 ☞ 100 lbs. Oats and corn chop $1 35@1 40 ☞ 100 lbs; corn chop, $1 30 ☞ 100 lbs. Bran, $14@15 ☞ ton.

PEARL WHEAT—Continues to sell quite readily at $7 50 per case, with 25 per cent. discount.

POULTRY—Good choice spring chickens are in request, and the market is bare; poorly supplied. We can quote them from 40 to 55c ☞ pair as to condition; old 60@65c.

RAGS—The market is very fair at 3@3½c for common rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT—We can quote No 1 X by the car load at $1 85 ☞ bbl, and $2 00 ☞ bbl in a retail way. No 1, by the car lot $1 65, and in a small way $1 75 ☞ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues still in fair demand in small way from store at $3 75 ☞ bushel.

SAPOLIO—For this toilet and household article the demand continues without abatement, and dealers find no effort necessary to keep up the supply. This article is put up in cases of six dozen each, and sells at $9 ☞ case; 18c in the retail way at $1 ☞ cake.

TALLOW—Market firm, with sales at 7¾@8¾c ☞ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider is quoted at 18@18c ☞ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—There was very little change in the tone of this market worthy of note. Dullness, however, was the principal feature of the day.

Apples were not selling very freely to-day, though some dealers were doing a very fair trade in a choice article.

Grapes continue to arrive freely, and the different varieties sell readily. The demand is good.

Cranberries are not selling quite as freely as we would like to see them. Those which have been on sale for the past week were grown in New Jersey. To-day, however, we noticed the arrival of the first invoice of the Carey cultivated berry, and they look very much in and sound in the interior.

Pears were not very plenty to-day, being principally of the Bartlett and California species.

Peaches were scarce to-day, and it was not until noon did they make their appearance in this market. Hucksters and dealers had no show whatever, as they were sold to parties before they arrived, on condition they would be sound.

Potatoes are coming in slowly and dealers are buying them up in car lots on arrival. The lake trade is very heavy from Chicago, but not equally as plentiful supply, and everything tends to make us believe that they will soon advance in price. Sweets are not what might be considered active, with Baltimores selling slowly and Jerseys in moderate request.

Quinces are in but moderate request, and the lots on sale were good.

Peppers, both silver skins and reds are selling well, the demand being good and the supply limited.

Turnips are in light supply and do not rapidly, as there is a very good demand.

Peas, green, are in fair supply with the demand fair.

The following are the the ruling quotations for the above vegetables and fruits:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$2 50@3 25
Potatoes (Irish) per bush, by car lot	80@ 90c
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 50@5 00
Apples, choice, per bbl	3 00@4 50
Grapes, per ☞	5@ 8
Pears (Bartlett), per box	3 50@4 50
Pears (California), per box	2 00@2 50
Peas, green	1 75
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 00@5 00
Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Peaches, per box	4 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	13 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	12 00
Turnips, per bush	40
Quinces, per bbl	7 00@7 50

WHISKY—At the close, by our latest telegraphic reports, was firm. We can quote highwines at 90a 92c, according to purchases and quantity; Cologne spirits $1 00 ☞ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $6 25; No 2 do, $5 25; No 1 do, $10 75; washboards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—There was neither life, activity nor anything else exhibited by the oil brokers on the way yesterday, as the dispatches from the newspaper will seem to revive them, which stated that the market was fair at that point, but above that point the market continues unsettled.

CRUDE.

The reported falling off of the production will tend if the report be true, to make the market somewhat firmer. There is no material change to note in prices over that of yesterday.

PARKER'S.

The prices at this point are materially unchanged, and the sales are as follows:

6,000 bbls spot	$1 20
1,000 bbls spot	1 22¾
1,000 bbls Fairview pipe	85c
1,000 bbls Butler pipe	90c

For prices at other points in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market as being firm and nominally unchanged, at 13a13¾c, according to shipment.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, October 3.—The *Herald* says: The markets are very dull and inactive. Crude were ruled entirely by the kind of pay demanded, whether currency or something else. On the upper road the market closed weak. Parker's quiet, with nothing doing. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 22¾
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 20
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 20
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe	85
1,000 bbls Parker's, Butler pipe	90

NEW YORK, October 3.—Closing 2.—The market is very unsettled and nominal; crude in bulk quoted at 5¾@5¾c; refined—2,500 bbls sold deliverable from 10th to 20th of month Bonded in bulk, and in bulk half October 16½c; 16¾@16¾c for November; cases 21c; Philadelphia delivery very dull; refined, October 16 5-8c; November 16¾@16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—Market quiet; S W 16c; crude, 4¾c; cases 26c; sales none; futures, 15¾c.

CITY, October 3.—Market quiet at $1 25.

TIDIOUTE, October 3.—Market quiet and weak at $1 05 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 3.—Market very dull at $1 10a1 35.

TITUSVILLE, October 1.—Market quiet and very weak at $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, October 3.—Market nominal; spot $1 20a1 25.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 3.—Market dull at 90a 95c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TIDIOUTE, October 3.—Market quiet at $1 10a1 20.

OIL CITY, October 3.—Market quiet at $1 20a1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—Refined, 16c; crude, 4¾c; 10a10¾c; market quiet; futures, 15¾c.

TITUSVILLE, October 3.—Market firm on account of news from the lower district, and prospects of large falling off in production; no sellers here, but all buyers; $1 25 to $1 35 bbl.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	Vesta O W	458
Standard O W	Standard O W	157
Fisher Bros	Standard O W	157
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	690
Jos Bushnell	National O W	621
Fisher Bros	Nonpariel O W	393
Fisher Bros	Nonpariel O W	228
Fisher Bros	Standard O W	458
Onions, silver skins, per bbl		4 00@5 00
Onions, red, per bbl		3 50@4 00
Peaches, per box		4 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl		13 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl		12 00
Turnips, per bush		40
Quinces, per bbl		7 00@7 50

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 2, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	535
H S A Stewart	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	99
Citizens Ref Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,400
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	521
Vesta O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,350
Hamm & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,401
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	521
Standard Oil Co	Warden, P & Co, Phila	965
Total		5,939

WEEKLY RDVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 4, 1873.

We regret our inability to report any improvement in the market for raw iron. The aspect of financial affairs is if anything, more gloomy than at date of last report. While it continues as now we cannot expect a revival of demand for pig metal.

It is hoped that some arrangement may result from the meeting of manufacturers held yesterday that will keep our manufactories in operation.

The sales made during the week indicate a slight reduction in price.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons gray forge	$33 00—4 mos
150 tons coke gray neutral	33 00—4 mos
50 tons No 1 foundry, mottled	36 00—4 mos
100 tons gray neutral	31 00—Cash
100 tons gray forge neutral	34 00—4 mos
50 tons No 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos
20 tons No 2 foundry	34 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

100 tons gray forge, C. S.	$32 00—4 mos
50 tons coke gray neutral	33 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry, extra	40 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	36 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	34 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	38 00—4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the last twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

P. R. R. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimley & Co, m	5	J W Porter, m	1
Byers, & Co, m	2	Loomis & Co, m	1
Attis Works, m	4	H Frevelje, m	2
W J Anderson, m	3	Lewis, D & C, m	4
Reese, Graff & W, m	2	Lewis, O & F, m	2
Isabella Furnace, o	7	Spang, C & Co, m	1
Lewis, B, D & Co, m	7		
Total	40		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	3	J W Porter, m	3
Caughey & Hallman, m	3		
Total	17		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	3	Dilworth, P & Co, o	4
McKnight, P & Co, o	2	J Moorhead, o	1
Reese, G & W, o	2	Reynolds, o	2
Dilworth, P & Co, o	4	Isabella Furnace Co	3
Lewis, B, D & Co	3	Isabella Furnace Co, o	12
Zug & Co, o	2		
Total	37		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith & Sons, m	1	Robinson, R & Co, m	1
Penna Steel Co, m	6	Kloman, C & Bros, m	1
Total	9		

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 3, 1873.

The receipts of cattle fair of through and light of way or stock intended for sale at this point. The feeling, to-day is not so good as at the time of our last report, though prices are not quotably lower, some holders, anticipating a better market East, shipped out rather than sell here at the prices offered. Trade closes at about the following rates:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ☞ steers, fine and smooth, $6 00; extra 1,300 ☞ steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,200 ☞ steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; prime 1,100 ☞ steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 00; fair 1,000 ☞ steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 50; common, $3 25 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs light. The market is active at about prices the same as ruled yesterday. In quality stock is good, most of the offerings being heavy hogs. The demand is fully up to the supply, and buyers for York are taking hold freely, the grade denominated Yorkers bringing about the same price Philadelphia men are willing to pay. The situation of affairs looks better and the market closes strong. Following are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 60 to $5 70; prime do, $4 85 to $5; prime Yorkers $4 90 to $5 00; fair do $4 75 to $4 85.

Sheep.

The run of sheep as is usually the case towards the last of the week; light. Trade has ruled considerably better, and most of the stock is closed out. The feeling to day is good and market closes a¼c to ½c higher than ruled last week. Following are the rates current.

Extra 100 ☞s sheep have been rather scarce this week but if here would command 5@5½ per hundred ☞s, as most of the offerings are the medium and lower grades. Following are the prices current.

Extra 100 ☞s, fine wool, $5 10 to $5 25; extra 96 ☞s, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 90; extra 90 ☞s, $4 25 to $4 50; fair 82@8, $4 00 to $4 25.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

The New Iberia *Sugar Bowl* publishes the following table, embracing as nearly as could be ascertained a full statement of the amount cultivated at various places on the Teche:

Total acres in cane	1,898
Hogsheads of sugar last year	1,095
And on Bayou Sara:	
Total acres in cane	1,095
Hogsheads of sugar last year	1,227

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Beeves—Receipts 1,070 head, making 4,960 head for four days against 3,860 head the same time last week; market firm and active at full prices. Cows—Fresh offerings 200 head; were Texans and 31 medium to prime Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio steers. Texans ranged 7¾ to 10c; native steers, 11 12¾c; cows, 3¼@4¼c. Calves—Texans, 5¾@5¾c cwt, at 9¾c; 10 cars, 4¾ to 5¾c cwt, 7¾ @8¾c; 3 cars, 5¾ cwt, 8¾c; 12 cars 5¾c cwt, 190 @195 lbs each; 2 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¾@11¾c; 5 cars, 7 cwt, 11a12¾c; 8 cars Kentucky steers, 7¾ cwt, 11a 12¾c, and 1 car Ohio oxen, 9¾c cwt, 11a12¾c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 8,170 head, making 12,260 head for three days, against 12,120 head same time last week; demand good and market firm at 5¾@6¾c for ordinary to prime sheep, and 7¾@8¾c for lambs; sales include 1 car Ohio sheep, 75 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 72 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 96 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car 87 lbs, 6c; 1 car, 82 lbs, 5¾; 1 car Jersey lambs, 62 lbs, 7½c; 1 car Canada, 67 lbs, 8½c; 1 car, Illinois, 58 lbs, and 2 cars, 67 lbs, 7¾@7¾c.

Swine—Receipts 1,540 head, making 11,670 head for four days, against 13,450 head same time last week; live hogs quoted firm at 5¼a5¾c; 2 cars Ohio sold at 5¾c; dressed hogs scarce and further advanced to 7¾a8¾c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Cotton dull at 17a17½c. Wheat easier; No 2 spring 96c. Corn higher at 43c. Barley quiet at 96c. Rye firm and little doing. Whisky offered at 90c; sales. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet offered at 4@5c; sales. Lard quiet at 8¾c. Hogs dull at 3¾ a3 90 9¾c. Receipts large. Cattle dull; low to medium 4a4¾c. Cattle dull; low to medium 4a4¾c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 3.—Cotton firm at 14¾a15½c. Flour firm at $5 90a7 00. Corn firm at $1 35 at 55. Oats firm at 45@50c. Lard steady at 9¼c. Bacon Corn Choice. Oats 45c. Lard steady at 9¼c. Bacon steady: shoulders 9¾c; clear rib sides 10¾c; clear 11¾c. Hams 13¾a14c. Whisky active at $1 02.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., October 3.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2, white Wabash $1 60; amber Michigan $1 60; $1 61 at 49; No 2 red Wheat $1 54. Corn dull; high mixed, seller October, 49c; seller November 52¾@53c. Oats dull; No. 2, 37½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—Flour dull; superfine $5 00a5 50. Wheat in good demand; red $1 52a1 55. Corn firm at 66a68c. Oats barely active at 48a49c. Crude petroleum 10¾c; refined 16c. Whisky held at $1.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1873—5 P. M.

Affairs in financial circles continue to improve. The closing day of the three days' grace on call brokers in making up private settlements brings with it no new disaster beyond the suspension of the small broker house of Albert Cole which has exercised no influence on the market. Only one thousand shares of various stocks were sold out under the rule for delinquent parties. There were considerable purchases to-day of dividend-paying securities on European account. Savings banks and investors were free in the purchase of government bonds and mercantile obligations are being met with promptness.

MONEY

loaned at 7 currency and 7 per cent. gold on government bonds and 1–16 and ⅛ per cent. per diem on other good collaterals. Commercial paper sold at 1⅜ per cent. premium early in the day, but later there was a decline of ⅛ per cent, and at the close quotations were ⅜ and 1 per cent. in anticipation of a demand to-morrow by the manufacturers to pay off hands. The Loan Committee to-day cancelled over a million bank certificates.

STERLING

heavy and lower, closing with actual business at 109¾a109¾ for sixty days, and 107a107¾ for sight. Custom receipts to-day $337,000.

GOLD

dull and heavy, declining from 110¾ to 109¾ and closing at the lowest. Loans were 1–16 to ⅛ per cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $30,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $134,000.

GOVERNMENTS

active and higher. They are becoming as scarce as before the panic. Orders are executed with some difficulty, and the advance falls to bring out any large offerings.

U. S. coupons, 1881..115 | 5-20's '67.....114½
5-20's '64.....103¾ | 10-40's.....113½
5-20's '65.....110 | New 5's.....108½
5-20's '65 now.....113¾ | Currency 6's.....119¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri.....87½ | Virginia, old.....35
Tennessee, old.....73¾ | North Carolina, old.....22
Tennessee, new.....72¾ | North Carolina, new..17
Virginia, new.....40

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange appointed a sub-committee to investigate the affairs of A. D. Williamson and Jacob Bonzo, and Jacob Haight of North America, and Edward Haight & Co. with the Bank of the Commonwealth. Stocks were strong during the forenoon, but fell off at noon. A sharp advance in prices took place, the improvement ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. The largest dealings were in Lake Shore, Western Union and New York Central, but an active business was done in some of the other shares. In the investment list a general recovery took place, and a larger business was done than usual. At the close, there was a slight reaction in exceptional cases, the general market having gained strong till the highest point of the day. Western Union advanced 3¾; Lake Shore 2¾; New York Central 3¾; Harlem 5; Delaware, Lackawana and Western 3¾, and Rock Island 3¾. Express shares were higher on moderate dealings.

Canton	56	Do perf	52½
Western Union Tel	66¾	Wabash	47
Quicksilver	18	Do pref	no bid
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	86
Wells Fargo	58¾	Terre Haute	10
American Express	54¾	Do pref	37
United States Ex	59¾	Chicago & Alton	91
Pacific Mail	35¾	Do pref	95
New York Central	93¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
Erie	57¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	80
Do pref	70¾	Burlington & Quincy	86
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	75¾
Do pref	119	Panama	47
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	120
Ft. Wa. & C.	81	Union Pacific	93¾
Northwest common	42¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	25¾
Do pref	68¾	Central Pacific	92¾
Rock Island	93¾	Hartford & Erie	2
New Jersey Central	93	Del. & Lack	91¾
St. Paul	33¾	Bankers' bills	109¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 3, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; No 2 spring seller October, $1 05¾; seller November; No 3, 99c@$1 00. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 38c. Oats active; No 2, 29½c. Barley dull and inactive and easier; fall No 2, $1 28.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $9 50 seller December. Lard steady at 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats and bacon nominal.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Cotton easy at 18½c. Flour dull; superfine western and state $5 35a6 10; common to good $6 50a7 20; good to choice do $7 25a8 00; white wheat extra $8 10a8 50. No 2 Chicago $1 42; Iowa spring, $1 35a1 41; No 1 Minnesota

CITY MATTERS.

Action for Slander.

Stephen Dobbins and Elizabeth, his wife yesterday instituted suit for slander in the District Court, against Stephen Keep and Fannie, his wife. It is alleged that the parties defendant to the suit circulated stories affecting the character of the plaintiffs for chastity whereby they allege they have sustained damages exceeding one thousand dollars. A capias was issued.

Ejectment Suit.

The children of Catharine Guthrie, deceased, through their guardian Alex. Chambers, and the heirs of Alexander McKee, deceased, instituted a suit in ejectment in the District Court yesterday against Nettie Adella McKee et al., for all that certain lot of ground in Stowe township, known as the McKee's Rocks property, containing about six hundred acres. This suit is similar to that instituted by McGunnegle and wife, and others, some time since, and involves the same legal points.

The Weather Observations.

The United States Signal Service is being constantly extended and made more useful. Within a few days past communication has been opened with stations on the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, for the especial benefit of those who are interested in navigation. A printing press has been set up in the office in this city, and every morning the reports of interest to farmers are printed and sent to every postoffice which can be reached by them as late as three o'clock P. M., where they will be posted in a conspicuous place. These arrangements have been made under the direction of Mr. Murray, who has charge of the office here. He thoroughly comprehends the value of promptitude and accuracy, and the reports he sends out may always be relied upon as correct, so far as it lies within the power of science to make them so.

Take them Sot Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Road Committee of Councils was held yesterday afternoon, the Chairman, Mr. E. P. Jones, presiding.

The following final assessment plans were approved: Of Anderson street, from Iowa street to Herron avenue; of Grove street, from Center avenue to Rose street; of Torrens street, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to Frankstown avenue.

The petition for a change of grade on Devilliers street was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. E. P. Jones and Scully, in conjunction with the City Engineer.

The petition for the repair of the board walk on Fifth avenue from Brady to Murphy streets was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Scully, Thompson and Evan Jones, together with the Road Commissioners, who were instructed to visit the ground and direct the necessary improvements to be made.

The ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Rebecca street from Penn avenue to First alley, south of Penn, was recommended for passage by Councils, but the Clerk was instructed to first obtain the opinion of the City Solicitor on a question of law raised by some of the property owners, who dispute the right of the city to grade a street not yet opened, but only laid out.

The ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Main street from Thirty-third to Jefferson street was recommended to Councils for passage.

Resolutions were passed to repair Hazlewood avenue between Second avenue and the river; and instructing the Mayor to execute and the City Solicitor to file the bond of the city in the matter of the Second avenue improvement.

The following contracts were awarded:

Twenty-first ward sewer, J. J. Boosh. This is a a three-foot brick sewer—1,429 lineal feet in length—at $5.90 per foot; five man holes—at $40 50 apiece; six drops, at $100 apiece.

Bridge over Nine Mile Run, to B. J. Bradley. It will be eighty feet in length, at $25 per lineal foot; masonry at $6 50 per perch; Baden stone at $9 50 per perch; and excavation at sixty cents a yard.

The following pay roll was approved, after which the committee adjourned:

First district	$810 88
Second district	2,384 30
Third district	747 99
Contractor's pay roll	2,010 86

One thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars of the expenditures in the Second district were for repairing the wooden pavement on Penn avenue when the water pipes had been laid and the pavement had sunk, from St. Mary's Cemetery to Point Breeze.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Orders were made for the discharge of Seth W. Paine and George T. Granger, bankrupts, and Register Overton was directed to make the final examination on the 31st inst. and 1st prox., respectively.

In the bankruptcy case of John Love, Jr., of Venango county, the Fairview Deposit Bank presented a petition for the payment of the amount contained in their proof of claim, and the matter was referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

In the matter of Thomas T. Rogers, of Cambria county, bankrupt, the report of Register Brotherline on the petition of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., asking for an allowance for services rendered as solicitor for said bankrupt and recommending the same, was presented and approved, and the assignee directed to pay said solicitor two hundred dollars for said professional services.

In the cases of the United States vs. the drugs et al. owned by Henry J. Miller, and the brewery et al. owned by Henry Haushaus, the brewery et al. owned by Gewengen, and two hundred and ten tons of iron ore, owned by Shoenberger, Blair & Co. Informations were filed, and on motion of United States Attorney Swoope, process of attachment and monition was issued in each case and made returnable on the first Monday in November.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Robert M. Holland vs. Judge Melon, being an action to recover on a broker's commission, previously reported, a verdict for plaintiff for $307 50 was rendered.

Harding & Brothers vs. H. Crawford. Action on a book account. Verdict for defendant.

Henry K. Fowhl vs. John Sherlock. Action on a mechanics lien. Jury withdrawn and case continued.

The jury trials in this Court were continued for two weeks. The jurors called for the first Monday in October will not be needed until the third Monday of October.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Joseph Herwig, indicted and tried for the wilful and malicious burning of a warehouse, and which had been out since Thursday forenoon, came into Court, stated their inability to agree, and were discharged.

Elizabeth Kelson, colored, was tried on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery on one Hannah J. Richards, also colored. The alleged assault was committed in August last, during a boil at Lafayette Hall, the prosecutrix alleging that Miss Kelson cut her with a razor. The jury is out.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Commonwealth vs. Vandevender.

John Vandevender,	John Connolly,
Jacob Wilber,	Richard Doughe,
Patrick Ginley,	Edward Tigenot,
George Beaker,	Cath. Gallagher,
Wm. Jacobs,	Patrick Tarry,
James Levitt,	Geo. Wagner,
Samuel Chester et al.,	Wm. Spendolar,
James Cetzler,	John Sweeney,
Michael Bake,	Jos. Christian,
Fred. Johnson,	Mary Mary,
	Cornelius Callaghan.

THE LADIES' WINDOW.

A Soldier's Widow Appointed an Attendant.

The announcement that Major Petherbridge desired to appoint the wife or daughter of some deceased soldier as an attendant at the ladies' delivery window in the Pittsburgh postoffice was followed by about one hundred applications yesterday for the position. All of the applicants were, perhaps, deserving; but some of them presented claims of a sad and touching character. Mr. Swoope was assigned the duty of inquiring into the cases, and passing them into three lots, and the appointment to the lot of Mrs. Catharine Blakeley, widow of a soldier who fell in the battle of Chattanoogo. The husband of this lady was a brother of Gen. Archibald Blakely Williams. Blakeley, Esq., of this city. He had served out his enlistment and was entitled to his discharge, but as a battle was about to take place he requested to turn his back upon the enemy, went into the battle and was killed. Five of Mrs. Blakeley brothers were in the army and all came out alive except this one. He left a wife and children, and since his death the widow has earned a livelihood for the family. Certainly no one will say that such a woman is undeserving of this responsible position. She is sincere, as she will have to work from morning to night, incessantly. The salary is $1,000 per year.

THE STEAM CAPSTAN AGAIN.

Injunctions Granted Against Parties Infringing the Patent.

In the United States Circuit Court, before His Honor Judge McKennan, a motion was made on Saturday, September 27, 1873, for a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against John L. Rhoads and Adam Jacobs, Jr., for contempt of Court by reason of the violation of injunction restraining them from the infringement of letters patent granted to Captain John S. McMillin on April 16, 1867, for improvement in steam capstans. At the same time preliminary injunctions were also granted at the suit of John S. McMillin and others for alleged infringement of the same patent against the following parties:

John F. Dravo and Marshall McDonald, owners of steamboat Fearless; the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company and Adam Jacobs, President; Frederick Rhoads and David Rhoads, owners of steamboat Traveler; J. L. McFeeters, L. M. Speer and W. F. Speer, owners of steamboat Nellie Speer; John L. Rhoads, John Cock and Thos. Cock, owners of steamer Exchange; James Mathews, owner of steamboats Blue Lodge and Three Lights; William H. Brown, owner of steamboat Alice Brown; Wm. S. Evans, S. S. Coulson, Marlin Coulson, John B. Dallas and S. B. Gilmore, owners of steamboat Western.

The claim of Capt. McMillin's patent, on which these suits were brought, is as follows:

"Rotating a capstan placed on deck of a boat by means of an auxiliary engine, when said engine and capstan are placed forward of the steam boilers of said boat, substantially as heretofore described and for the purpose set forth."

The owners of the steamboat Western one of the parties against whom suit was brought were represented by Mr. George Shiras, Jr. His defense is that the McMillin patent as construed by the court in the case of McMillin vs. Barclay was restricted to the use of the "nigger engine" for hoisting freight in combination with the capstan, and that the great merit of the invention was in making that engine available for the operation of the capstan without changing its position and without interfering with its ordinary use for the hoisting of freight. And he contended that as the defendants did not use the "nigger engine" for operating the capstan, but an independent engine placed forward of the wheel, and in a different position from that ordinarily occupied by the "nigger engine," there was no infringement of the patent. He also claimed that inasmuch as the gearing employed for connecting the engine and capstan was different from that described in the McMillin patent, not being beveled described in the not only an improvement on the McMillin patent, but was a substantially different device which was not covered by that patent; and for these reasons he claimed that the defendants had not infringed.

Mr. Wm. Bakewell appeared for the complainant, and argued in favor of the granting of the injunction. He said: It is not to be supposed that the defendants, knowing as they did the previous decision of this court affirming the validity of the patent, would put up exactly the same arrangement of exactly the same devices described in the McMillin patent; but in this case the differences are only slight and the imitation a bold one, indeed. This is manifestly an attempted evasion of the patent. The defendants have the right to use any feasible of putting in a separate engine, for the purpose, as they think, of evading the patent. Now Mr. McMillin's patent simply covers that a nigger engine or any other engine other than the main engine may be used. We are not restricted by the patent to the use of the "nigger engine" alone. Also, as to the gearing between the engine and capstan, although there is a slight difference as to the manner in which the teeth of the cog wheels mesh into each other, which they claim is an improvement, it is one which clearly comes under Mc-Millin's invention and is therefore an infringement.

His Honor Judge McKennan held that so far as the result to be accomplished was concerned, the function of the special machinery used by defendants, and the "nigger engine" of the patent, were substantially the same. In other words, the defendants in this case arrange their engine which works the capstan so that it cannot perform the function when the "nigger engine" in McMillin's Patent does, of hoisting the freight; but so far as the result aimed at by him is concerned, there is no difference in the operation between the two. Nor is there any substantial difference in the position of the engines. They are in both cases forward of the main engine; and that is an essential condition of McMillin's patent. And as to the gearing, that employed by the defendants is an obvious and ordinary equivalent of that described in the McMillin patent.

His Honor was well satisfied from the inspection of the model and the knowledge acquired of the invention in previous cases that there was a clear infringement.

Injunctions were granted in all the cases above mentioned.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY.

Meeting of Manufacturers.

The Works to be Kept Running.

The Workmen to be Paid One Half Wages and Credited With the Other Half Until Money Becomes Easier—A Large Meeting and Unanimous Action.

In response to a call published in the morning papers, a very large number of the business men of Pittsburgh assembled yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, to take into consideration the condition of financial affairs, and to determine what course to pursue in regard to the running of their establishments. It is scarcely necessary to explain that the stringency of the money market has placed a number of our business men in such a position that they must either run on half time, discharge a portion of their men, or pay half the amount of the pay rolls until such times as they can get their accustomed accommodations from the banks.

The meeting yesterday was one of the largest assemblages of business men ever held in this city.

THE MEETING.

On motion of Mr. John S. Slagle, Jas. I. Bennett, Esq., was called to the chair.

On motion, Mr. Slagle was chosen Secretary, and Messrs. Henry Lloyd, James M. Hemphill, Robert Dalzell, Thomas Carnegie and R. C. Gray, Vice Presidents.

The Secretary then read the call, as published in the daily papers. The call was signed by a large number of firms.

On motion of John W. Chalfant, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to prepare business.

The chair announced the following committee: John W. Chalfant, M. W. Watson, John H. Ricketson, J. R. Schwartz, B. F. Jones, C. C. Hussey and E. V. Painter.

The committee having retired, the chair called for remarks from any gentleman present who wished to speak on the subject which called them together. No one spoke, however.

THE REPORT.

In a few minutes the Committee returned, and reported, through the Secretary, the following:

WHEREAS, While we believe the country was never more blessed with abundant crops, never so rich in wealth—and our city, when all are profitably employed, was never stronger and richer in individual and aggregated wealth; yet on account of operations and speculations, set on foot elsewhere, in which we have no lot or parcel—the currency and exchange of our country are disturbed, our truest and most sound monied institutions have their receipts diminished, and cannot afford to their community their accustomed liberal accommodations—therefore we regard it proper and right that we should meet together and take such united action, as may be possible thereby to relieve this community, to some extent from its present troubles.

Resolved, In order that the employee and employer may each contribute to the best interests of this community, and relieve our monied institutions, in a measure, from the excessive drain of currency, now encountered that the manufacturers only make payment, not to exceed one-half of the amount due the employees at each pay day on and after this date, until the currency and exchanges of the country assume their normal condition.

Resolved, By dollar that the manufacturer and working man, will co-operate and each contribute to the general interests of the community, by keeping the running of the mills and factories, relieving our banks from the excessive drain of currency and aiding to restore confidence by such concessions as to give a complete return to our wonted prosperity.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

Mr. Jacob Painter moved the acceptance of the report. Agreed to.

Mr. T. N. Miller stated that he had heard it said that none of the banks would discount any paper until after the first of November. If this were so, how could the manufacturers even pay one half the amount due their employees?

Mr. R. S. Waring thought if the banks would act liberally, and discount as they should, the business would soon resume its wonted channels, and the money would come out again; and, therefore, that some effort should be made to get the banks to work in harmony with the manufacturers. He disliked to hear the remarks which had been made that the manufacturers of Pittsburgh had resolved to pay not half the amounts on their pay rolls. In his opinion, there was not a single firm that had signed the call which was not amply able to pay off its debts in full, were it not for the money to meet all demands, if it could only be obtained.

Mr. Bennett thought the remarks of Mr. Waring were hardly fair to the banks. He doubted the propriety of the banks changing their policy in the way they had agreed to pursue. The banks could not pay out indefinitely. They could not obtain the money, to loan out, in that way, any more than others. They have done everything in their power to protect the manufacturing interests of the city, and would continue to do all in their power. The reason of the scarcity of money was the competition of the East for speculative purposes. The object of this meeting was not to reduce the wages of working men, but to keep them all employed. If the half-pay policy was not adopted, the manufacturers would be compelled to suspend work, and then where would the men be? Everybody was hoarding up currency more for use. The working men were doing a little of it as well as other people. This ought not to do this. Every man who has an idle dollar should put it in bank at once. If the manufacturers would case down in the way proposed there would be no need to suspend work, and things would soon be right again.

Mr. Waring explained that he meant no reflections upon the banks, but could not consider some part of their policy. The banks were strong. What was required, in his judgment, was to discount liberally, and by pursuing this course the money must come out in the pockets of the people would return to the banks, and then they would be able to accommodate the manufacturers with sufficient funds to carry on their mills full time, and take up all paper that might be retiring.

Mr. Jacob Reese favored the adoption of the resolutions, and stated that many manufacturers were unable to collect the bills due from their customers South and West. The trade of Pittsburgh was peculiar in this respect, and it was impossible for retail and for manufacturers, under the present stringency, to collect from many of their customers.

Mr. James Park, Jr., made the point that there was not enough currency in the country to do its business. He knew that many excellent businessmen in this room differed from him in regard to this matter, but he would say that something must very clearly that his view was correct. He expressed regret that the Chamber of Commerce had not some expression on this subject, in their report. He thought the people needed $200,000,000 more currency, and thought to have it. He suggested that a committee of the report for that purpose.

The chairman stated that the meeting was hardly germane to the purpose of the meeting, whereupon Mr. Park withdrew his motion.

Mr. H. N. Bole wanted to know how they could do business if they could not get accommodations from the banks. If the banks would not discount, then the manufacturers would have to suspend. He was in favor of adopting the plan of working shorter hours and paying up in full.

A rising vote was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. B. F. Jones, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of one representative from each of the industrial interests of the city, to meet next week and arrange for calling another meeting of the manufacturers whenever the same might be deemed necessary.

The Chairman stated that he would appoint the committee and notify them of their appointment by mail, so as to enable them to meet and consult together next week.

WALES, THE MAIL ROBBER

He Arranges to Break Jail, but is Prevented

One of the most successful mail robbers in the country is Wm. R. Wales, who managed to escape arrest until some four months past, when he fell into the hands of the United States authorities of this district, and has ever since been confined in our county jail awaiting trial. Recently he has been occupying a cell with two State prisoners. Yesterday afternoon, Deputy Marshal Swoope, in charge of the jail, and asked Warden Smith to remove Wales and his two companions to another cell. The Warden complied with the request, and Mr. Swoope then stated that he wanted to make a search of the cell, and examination of Wales's trunk and clothing. After a careful examination, a bottle of sulphuric acid was found among a lot of phials of medicine which the prisoner had in his cell. The District Attorney was about giving up the search, but he was not yet satisfied, and once more turned his attention to Wales's trunk. A piece of cotton twine, about four inches in length, protruded from the upper portion between the lining and the side of the trunk, which, on being pulled out, revealed the very article sought for—a highly finished saw, about a foot in length and an inch wide. This saw had been passed in to Mr. Wales recently. Mr. Swoope then ceased the examination of the fact, and he visited the jail for the purpose of securing the implement and preventing the escape of the prisoner. He was not disappointed. The saw is of the finest watch-spring steel, and was manufactured by H. & C. Disston, Philadelphia, as the brand on it shows. The sulphuric acid was to be used for "burning" or "eating" a hole in the iron plates of the cell, so that the saw could be inserted and operated, and in a short time a hole could have made been large enough to permit the escape of the prisoners. Mr. Swoope, on finding these articles, confronted Wales, told him he had been playing false with the officers of the government, in pretending that he would give them valuable information, when he had no such notion. Wales declared that he had no intention to deceive the District Attorney, when the latter threw forth the idea of using phyric acid and asked what that meant? Wales replied that it was medicine, whereupon Mr. Swoope produced the saw and asked if that, too, was medicine?

At this, Wales turned pale, and shook as though he had taken a sudden chill. Mr. Swoope then told Wales plainly that he knew when he had received these articles, who supplied them, and all about it. Mr. Swoope also assured Wales that when he left the jail, he (Swoope) would be there to bid him good bye. The Warden also instructed Mr. Swoope that Wales and his companion in another cell, as a precautionary measure, although it was not discovered that any attempt had as yet been made to escape. Mr. Swoope says they fully intended to "leave" last night, according to his "secret service" information.

It is due to Warden Smith and his assistant to say that Mr. Swoope fully exonerates them from all blame. He says he knew how the articles were conveyed, and that they are not censurable in the least.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Barrett had a substantial and complimentary benefit last evening, when Rosedale was played, not with so much smoothness on the opening night, but to the satisfaction and delight of a very large audience.

Rosedale will be repeated for the last time at the matinee this afternoon.

Mr. Barrett will make his last appearance here this evening as Cassius in Julius Cæsar.

Academy of Music.

The Chapman sisters had a large crowd at their benefit last evening, but not nearly so large as, considering their merits, they deserved; the Academy would be too small for such a turnout. The burlesque of "Aladdin, the Wonderful Scamp," was given very effectively, the singing of the sisters and of Jolly Harry Aken being very effective. Miss Alice's "Widow Twankey," considering that he never essayed the *rôle* before, and never saw the piece played, was wonderfully well done. The sisters Chapman acted with their usual charming *naïveté*, and made friends and admirers immediately of those who had not heard them before. All the principal men of the company did their best, and the result was one of the most amusing entertainments of the kind. The large, handsome sisters and Mr. Ed. Chapman appeared, was the best of the week.

At the matinee this afternoon, "Cinderella" will be performed, with plenty of pretty songs and music. In the evening two of the company's funniest burlesques will be presented, when the combination will make their last appearance.

On Monday evening next the Kathi Lanner Coreographic combination and the Swedish family of Swiss bell-ringers will hold the stage of the Academy. This will be one of the greatest aggregations ever seen on the stage in Pittsburgh, and Manager Bernard will be under immense expense, but depends upon a liberal public to sustain his hands in the undertaking. The house will, no doubt, be crowded every night.

A mo's American Theater.

This house was crowded last night to see one of the best shows ever given in the city. The whole company will perform at the ladies' matinee today, and in the evening will appear in a humorous bill.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractions at Trimble's never pall upon the public taste, and as a consequence crowded houses are always in order. The matinee this afternoon will give all a chance to attend. The usual double bill for to-night.

Coming Events.

Dominick Murray will appear at the Opera House on Monday evening, in one of his specialties.

The Yokes family and the Union Square Theater Company of New York will appear at Library Hall for one week, commencing on the 13th inst.

The Mastiff & Bloodgood pantomime company will play an engagement at the Academy of Music, beginning October 13th.

New Publications.

THE ATMOSPHERE. Translated from the French of Camille Flammarion. Edited by James Glaisher, F. R. S., Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

This elegant volume is a fine specimen of the perfection to which the art is carried in the manufactories of the enterprising publishers. As a literary production it indicates a high order of talents on the part of the French author, and also the English editor, Prof. Glaiser. The original work in the French language contains nearly double the number of pages. The translation into English enabled the editor to compress some portions, and eliminate other matter, to make the volume a reasonable size, and more suitable for English readers. It is written in a popular style and lively vein. The work treats on the form, dimensions, and movements of the earth, and of the influence excited on meteorology by the physical conformation of our globe, of the figure, height, color, weight, and chemical composition of the atmosphere. Much of the matter is of that character that persons who are observers of nature, the agriculturalist, and the navigator, will receive valuable information. The ten handsome chromo-lithographs, printed in Paris, are superb and beautiful specimens of art. The numerous wood cuts are also very good, and some of them are really gems. It is a book worthy of any library, and no doubt it will have a wide sale, as it richly deserves. This splendid work and all other books are offered by Gildenfenney & Hess, at 20 per cent. discount. Those wanting books should embrace the opportunity.

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE. By D. C. Cloud, Macgahee. Published by Day, Egbert & Fidlar, Davenport, Iowa. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Doubtless many persons will welcome the publication of this work, because it touches upon a question of some magnitude, especially in the West. It is dedicated to "The Patrons of Husbandry," and the work is evidently designed to aid in the solution of the question between the "Grangers" and the railroads. Different phases of the question are presented, and so far the work will be useful to public and business men, however defective it may be in providing an adequate and practical remedy. This fact weakens the force of the volume, however acceptable it may be to interested parties. It gives a fund of information that will be useful to many.

To all those whose business will permit a residence on the A. V. R. R., the Terrace offers advantages not to be found further away from the city, where as much is asked for 25 by 100—2,500 square feet—as will buy or sell 120—1,200 square feet—at Homestead Terrace.

The terms of sale at Homestead Park and Homestead Terrace is one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal payments without interest. Second mortgage on property sold; free ride to and from; free insurance to those of suitable age and health.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

A Word of Advice to the People, that If Heeded, will Work Incalculable Good During the Present Financial Stringency.

The comparative stringency in money matters and scarcity of currency in the banks, has been caused by depositors withdrawing their money from banks, and hoarding it up at their homes, thus, not only withdrawing their money from use and circulation, but offering a tempting bait to burglars and thieves. Now, how to get this money back again into the channels of trade and commerce, is the problem that has puzzled the wisest heads for some days, and after numerous meetings of bank Presidents and other prominent financiers, it has been left to Mr. Edward A. Parker to suggest the only means of accomplishing this desirable result, to offer the public extraordinary inducements to come and buy the best stoves in the market in style, and almost all the world renowned Bradbury and Decker & Herbert Pianos, at prices ranging from $150 to $350. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue, have reduced the prices of these popular instruments so as to bring them within the reach of all, and it is only necessary to call at Messrs. S. H. & Co.'s and learn how extraordinary low prices they are selling them at, on payments, but especially for cash. No such opportunity may ever again present itself, to buy a first-class piano or stove. So by all means improve the present chance to save yourself $50 or $100, and, also, put your money in circulation where it will certainly do the most good.

A Word to Housekeepers.

Any of our readers contemplating the purchase of a stove should visit the establishment of Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., the well known manufacturers of the Sunbeam and Granger stoves. A great variety of cooking, heating, parlor and anthracite coal stoves there on exhibition. The Sunbeam and the Milton and the Galaxy are all good cooking stoves, gotten up in the best style and warranted to give satisfaction. The Granger and the Grand base burner for anthracite coal, is a beautiful parlor stove with the base heating qualities, and is a most desirable grate and illuminated ash pit, and can be safely recommended as a stove that will meet with universal approval. It is sold only by the firm designated.

No Middle Man

Or speculator's profit to come out of the proceeds of the Winder's estate next Monday.

Save 20 Cents on Every Dollar.

Albums, 40 per cent. discount.
Pocket Books, 20 per cent. discount.
Bill Books, 20 per cent. discount.
Initial Paper, 20 per cent. discount.
Stationery, 20 per cent. discount.
Miscellaneous Books, 20 per cent. discount.
Blank Books, 20 per cent. discount.
Bibles, 20 per cent. discount.
Hymn Books, 20 per cent. discount.
Prayer Books, 20 per cent. discount.
Butterys, 20 per cent. discount.
Little Folks, 20 per cent. discount.

20 per cent. discount off on every purchase of one dollar and upwards, except newspapers and magazines. Determined to meet the wants of the people we have arranged a scale of prices that must prove very popular.

Our domestic as well as our imported stock is marvelously large and handsome.

Gildenfenney & Hess,
Gildenfenney & Hess,
Gildenfenney & Hess,
Gildenfenney & Hess,
Gildenfenney & Hess,
Gildenfenney & Hess,
Book Sellers,
Book Store,
Book Sellers,
No. 45 Fifth avenue,
No. 45 Fifth avenue,
No. 45 Fifth avenue,
No. 45 Fifth avenue.

The Milton.

One of the best cooking stoves before the public, is manufactured and for sale by John B. Herron & Co., 29-39 Liberty street, and sold by the principal retail dealers.

Lay Up Your Treasures

Where stocks and gould will not corrupt at the executor's sale of Winder's estate next Monday.

A Removal.

Messrs. James Pope & Co. have recently removed their business to No. 107 Fifth avenue, entrance first door from Cherry alley. They have prepared, in their new stand, to execute all descriptions of printing, either plain or fancy. We have seen some specimens of their work, and find that their taste and general excellence it cannot be rivalled. These gentlemen are old in their business and KNOW it in all its details.

The Galaxy

The above is the title of a very excellent Cooking Stove manufactured by John B. Herron & Co., 29 Liberty, and for sale by Mr. Herron, and the principal retail dealers in the city. It will suit the most limited means, being gotten up to meet an immediate want in this community.

An Endless Variety.

There seems to be no end to the variety of styles of furniture constantly offered for sale by Messrs. J. Dilworth & Son, 64 and 66 Fifth avenue, near the line of railway crossing. These gentlemen study their patrons, as their prices are so low that purchasers find no sooner are their goods exposed for sale than they are eagerly bought up. Their stock is the largest of furniture so that no one can leave their establishment without finding something to suit his wants and tastes.

Broilers.

The Universal Broiler is the latest and best broiler made. It can be used on the top or in front of the stove or range. Sold by Demmler Bros., 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

To Save Time and Trouble

Deposit your money at the Farmers and Mechanics Building and Loan Association, No. 97 Fourth avenue, where you can draw it without previous notice.

To Capitalist.

If you have money to invest, I would respectfully call your attention to the following desirable property for sale:

Nos. 163 and 165 Smithfield street together 40 by 90 feet, with buildings; price $50,000; terms easy. This is the cheapest property in the market.

Nos. 161 and 163 Fourth avenue, adjoining Bank 240 feet to Virgin alley. Price $130,000, rents now for over ten per cent. of the amount.

Wood street and Liberty avenue business property. I have also, several fine residences on the parks in Allegheny, for sale cheap. Thos. F. Stewart, No. 48 Fifth avenue. tf.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 79 Fifth avenue.

Purchasers

At the big sale of the Winders estate can have a guarantee that the investment wont default or embezzle.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

In purchasing an article for medicinal purposes, it is a matter of the first importance that it should be perfectly pure and of the best quality. Inferior articles of medicines are not only dangerous, but they do not perform what is expected; consequently, the best are the cheapest. With the above rule in view, our stock of liquors for medicinal use are the best that it is possible to obtain, and we specially recommend the following:

Very choice old Otard Brandy, pale.
Fine Martell and Pinet Brandies.
Extra choice Topaz Sherry Wine.
Pure Juice Port, very fine.
Dutch East India Company Gin.
Old Rye Whisky (Gilt Edge), finest in the market.
Fine Madeira Wine and old Jamaica Rum.
Catawba Wine, still.
Claret wine, fine grade.

All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and can be purchased by the quart or gallon, call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 84 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

The Argand

Is a base burner, designed for heating purposes, and is the most powerful heater ever put in place that among the best stoves for burning hard coal yet invented.

Queensware. Full Stock.

Buyers will serve their own interests by calling at No. 100 Wood street and purchasing elsewhere. Best goods at fair prices.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

Yoder's German Liniment.

Used twenty-five years as a cure for all troubles of horse flesh. Also, for rheumatism, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc. It should be in every house and stable. For sale by all druggists. s

The New Colenade Hotel,

On Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is near the new Masonic Temple.

Executor's Sale,

Winder's estate, Monday, October 6th, 1873. See advertisement.

Put Your Money

Where "panics" wont disturb it. Sale of Winder's estate, Monday, October 6th, 1873.

Don't Put Your Cash in a Stocking.

Where it will be stolen, but stow it in a nice building site, at the executor's sale of Winder's estate, next Monday.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager

Jersey Sweet Potatoes,

WATER MELLONS,

PEACHES, PEARS, GRAPES, APPLES, &c., received every day.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

305 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh

Decrease of British Exports.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following in relation to the trade of the United Kingdom in August, 1873: The falling off in the textile fabrics in August is marked, the per centage of decrease in the quantities of the principal exports being: Cotton piece goods, 5.8 per cent.; linen yarn, 9.21; jute yarn, 16.5; linen piece goods, 9; broad silks, 10.2; woolen cloths, 9 8; woolen stuffs, 28.2; flannels, 24.7; carpets, 32.

The decrease in the values were: Cotton piece goods 6 per cent.; linen yarn, 7.2; jute yarn, 17.6; broad silk manufacturers, 26; woolen manufacturers, 22.9. The average of the whole was 12.7 per cent.

The increase in the quantity of iron and steel was 25.4 per cent., and of hardware and cutlery, 13.7. There was also a decline in the shipping returns, which is the good sense of this chamber, made up as its list of first and best merchants, whether or not four millions of people, white or colored, who in six years have laid up $26,000,000 over and above their wages, can be idle, improvident or disorderly; and if such a people, who have shown themselves to be so energetic are not deserving of encouragement and of instruction in the investments at home that will tend to the benefit of the Commonwealth, of which, with ourselves, they are an essential element, and from which they as well as we are to derive our own living and well being, and a good footing for our posterity."

The London *Standard* observes as a curious coincidence that England and France have paid their respective war indemnities almost on the same day, "to the two victorious nations—the one (Germany) triumphant by force of arms, the other by diplomacy."

MARRIED.

STEPHENSON—REITER—On Tuesday, September 30, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Allegheny city, by Rev. Geo. B. Russell, ROBERT S. STEPHENSON, of Pittsburgh, and ELLA WALLACE REITER.

LIETMANN—GERWIG—On Thursday evening, October 2d, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Perry street, Allegheny city, by Rev. Carl Schilling, Mr. J. H. LIETMANN, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Gerwig.

DIED:

MATHEWS—Friday, October 3d, at Henderson, Kentucky, Captain CHARLES MATHEWS.

Funeral notice in afternoon and Sunday papers.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they may entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the power of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. TTHS

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS'S Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,

TTHS Agents for the United States.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

For sale by all Druggists. MWS

Livingston & Co.,

Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron

CASTINGS,

Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.

Light Work our Specialty.

Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

ALGERIA, Wed., Oct. 1 | CALABRIA, Sat., Oct. 11
BATAVIA, Sat., Oct. 4 | JAVA, Wed., Oct. 15
RUSSIA, Wed., Oct. 8 | PARTHIA, Sat., Oct. 18

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $60. Steerage, $30. Return tickets on favorable terms. Children under 12, one-half. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and for sale at low rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

For cabin passage to CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Cabin plans on board.

INMAN LINE

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

Royal Mail Steamers

Sail every THURSDAY and SATURDAY,

From Pier 45, North River, New York.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.

Round trip tickets (1 low rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Londonderry, Belfast or Derry, $30.

PREPAID CERTIFICATES, $32 currency.

For passage sales forward, to Bremen, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

For passage, at 33 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to WM. INMAN, Agent, 143 Smithfield street, or T. H. MURRAY, Agent, 99 Ninth street, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent, 1 Bowling Green, New York.

MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,

THE FASTEST FLEET

AFLOAT

Between New York and Liverpool,

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier 47 NORTH RIVER, foot of Murray street.

Wharf, Fulton Ferry, Jers